SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XLIII

JANUARY, 1942

No. 1



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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Contributions to the *Magazine* should be sent to the Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, 164 King Street, Charleston, S. C. Correspondence in regard to other matters should be sent to the Secretary at the same address.

Entered at the Post Office at Charleston, S. C., as second-class matter.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY CHARLESTON, S. C.

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WAVERLY PRESS, INC.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PETIT-GUÉRARD COLONY

By St. Julien R. Childs

Brooklyn College

I. THE GUÉRARD CONTINGENT

The Huguenot Society of London published the following lists in its *Proceedings*, Volume X (1912), Number 1, pages 187–189. They are reprinted here verbatim from that publication to which they were contributed by Miss E. H. Fairbrother, under the heading, "Foreign Protestants for Carolina in 1679." She stated that they were among the records of the Admiralty preserved at the Public Record Office.

	hoes. Men.	fem.	enf.
Mr. de Rousserie		1100221	CHAIN.
Mr. his friend	1		
Mr. alsoe his friend	1		
Mr. Crozar	2	2	
Mr. his friend	1		
Mr. Olivier	1		
Mr. Forestier	2		
Mr. Serré	1	1	2
Mr. Rousseau	1	1	6
Mr. Thibou	2	1	4
Mr. le Riche	1	2	
Mr. Varin.	1	1	1
Mr. Fourré	1	1	6
Mr. Prevost	2	1	
Mr. Baston	1	1	1
Mr. Garder	1	1	
Mr. Guerard Junior	1		
Mr. Guerard one of v° undertakers	7	3	4

recd & read ye 15 Oct. 79 1679

Endorsed:-

Names of 18 Fr: Protestants going to Carolina in the Richmond. Adm. Navy Board, Miscellanea, 3537. (Miscellaneous Papers, 1650–1680.)

 Λ List of y° Forraign Protestant Famillies which are willing to be transported for Carolina.

Wee whose names are underwritten doe hereby ingage & promise every one for himselfe to embarke our Solves & families on board of the Richemont or other his

Ma^{tios} Frigot as soone as wee become acquainted with her being ready to receive us, to be transported for Athley River or other part of Carolina lying more Southerly than the 34 Degrees of North lattitude, for to settle there ye manufactures of Silke, oyle, Wines &c, which many of us are skilled and practised in: Beeing all of us Forraign Protestant come from beyond ye Seas or having made our stopp in England upon ye account of this Voyage: during which we are to be maintained by Mr. René Petit & Mr. Jacob Guerard, Soe as his Ma^{ty} shall be att noe farther Charges than to maintaine the Shippes Company and Such as shall be under his Ma^{tios} pay.

Number of Famillies	Number of Person	9
Noé Serres of Brie with his famillie composed of 6 persons	6	
P. Roulleau [?] of Orleans with his Famillie		
Louis Thibou of Orleans with his Famillie	8	
P. Guerard of Normandy with his Famillie	2	
Samuel Conire [?] of Xaintonge with his Famillie	2	
S. Siocart of Bordeaux with his Famillie	5	
De Rousieryé of Languedoc with his Famillie	3	
Jesue Dedayounnare of Normandy with her Famillie	4	
Demas Depomar of Normandy with his Famillye	3	
A ⁴ la marque de Jean Le Riche of y ^e Palatinat	5	
Expietienne Cazin of Paris with his famillie	2	
Jacque Varien &c of Rouen of Normandy with his famillie	2	
Triquiau of Allengon		
Frere Foure of Paris with his Famillie	8	
Piere Cofe [?] of Geneva		
A. Prevost of Dieppe	3	
Olivier of Dauphiné	3	
Isaac Caton of picardy	3	
Samuel Jermain of Diepe	2	
Jean Garder of picardy		
Forestier minister w th	6	
Martin with his famillie of	5	
In all 20 Famillies besides one of ye Undertakers composed	of 14	
In all 20 Famillies besides one of ye Undertakers composed	of 14	

On the other side:-

We under written doe humbly Certifye that most of the Subscribers In the list mentioned On the other Syde being all forrain protestants have come to Us, And Promised Us, that they will be Ready to performe punctually the Conditions there In mentionned on their parte to be performed. Dated london the 8th of novembr 1679.

Peter Bar Francis Tysseu

[sic] 90

Adm. Class 1, No. 5139 (Orders in Council, 1679-1688).

On October 24, 1679, Réné Petit and Jacob Guérard obtained permission from the Crown of England for several foreign Protestant families to proceed to South Carolina on His Majesty's ship, the *Richmond*, due to sail shortly for duty at Barbados. The families were said to be part of a

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455, 1526 greater number which Petit and Guérard had undertaken to procure as settlers of southern Carolina to promote the production there of silk, oil, and wine. The Crown also granted the undertakers a treasury warrant for £ 2000 to be paid by the Commissioners of Customs from duties collected in England on imports from southern Carolina after the settlement of the foreign Protestants. The undertakers on their part agreed to several conditions but principally to maintain their colonists while aboard ship so that the Crown would not have to victual them. On arrival in Carolina, the colonists would be entitled to the customary headrights for land granted to all immigrants.\(^1

The Crown had agreed to the main outlines of this scheme in May.² Nine days earlier, the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, who probably knew what action the Crown would take, had reduced headrights sharply, fixing them at seventy acres apiece for every free person in a family with as much more for every male servant aged sixteen or over, fifty acres for every female servant over sixteen or boy servant over twelve, and to each servant, male or female, sixty acres of his own when his indenture should expire.³ The colonists were apparently expected to supply nothing except in the case of freemen the capital necessary to set themselves up in business or planting in Carolina. Petit and Guérard did not advance all the capital needed for the expedition but immediately raised at least £ 800 on the security of their treasury warrant. As they must have hoped for a profit, they probably did not expect to spend £ 2000 or even £ 1400, the amount at which they valued the King's warrant.⁴

At the time of these events, the Earl of Shaftesbury was so much the most active of the Carolina Proprietors that the management of all the affairs of the Province rested in his hands. He was also a very active and influential member of the Board of Trade, the committee of the Privy Council to which the propositions of Petit and Guérard had been referred and which had recommended them to the King despite the complete disapproval of

² Ibid. I. 78-81, 87-90; APC, I. 825-826; CSP:AWI, 1677-1680, pp. 366-367.

4 Ibid., I. 69, 93-94; CSP:AWI, 1677-1680, p. 428.

¹ Great Britain, Public Record Office, Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series (London, 1908-1912, cited as APC), I. 865-866; Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies (London, 1860-1934, cited as CSP:AWI), 1677-1680, p. 428; Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina (Atlanta, 1928-1931, cited as PRSC), I. 93-94.

³ Lords Proprietors to Governor and Council at Ashley River in Carolina, May 19, 1679, *PRSC*, I. 82–84. A duplicate was sent with the Guérard contingent in the *Richmond*, *ibid*., I. 95.

⁵ South Carolina Historical Society, Collections, (Charleston, 1857-1897), V. 454-455, 466; St Julien R. Childs, Malaria and Colonization in the Carolina Low Country, 1526-1696 (Baltimore, 1940), pp. 112, 116, 160n, 218.

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the Commissioners of the Customs.⁶ Although generally reputed one of the richest men in England, Shaftesbury appears not to have advanced a penny to the Petit-Guérard adventure, but it must have had his approval. It is even highly probable that he originated it.

Petit and Guérard engaged to submit the names of the prospective passengers on the *Richmond*, and the two lists printed above were presumably intended to fulfill that requirement.⁷ The first list seems to have been prepared by one person, possibly Guérard. The second list appears to consist of signatures of heads of families expecting to sail on the *Richmond*. The signatures, to judge from the number of question marks, are not easy to decipher. Although Miss Fairbrother did not so state, the lists are probably originals.

The log book of the *Richmond* is said to show that the foreign Protestants came aboard in London on December 19, 1679, at 5 a.m., and were landed at Oyster Point in Carolina on April 30, 1680. A pamphlet purporting to have been published in London in 1682 by the clerk of the *Richmond* and obviously intended to encourage migration to Carolina, refers to "French Protestant Passengers transported thither in His Majesties Frigat the Richmond being Forty Five the half of a greater Number design'd for that place." It has never been determined whether this figure means forty-five individuals or forty-five families, and the names of only a few of the passengers have hitherto been known. Evidence has not been assembled from which to form an estimate of the character of the enterprise or of those who participated in it.

The families named in the above lists are given below in alphabetical order with such information as I have encountered concerning them. It is not possible yet to reconstruct the colony, but a few steps may be taken in that direction.

Baton. "Mr. Baston," three in family, on the first list is the same as "Isaac Caton of picardy" on the second, also three in family. Isaac Baton appears on what is usually called the St Julien list compiled in 1694–1696 of French and Swiss Protestants then living in South Carolina.

⁶ CSP:AWI, 1677-1680, pp. 351, 364.

⁷ APC, I. 825-826.

⁸ Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Transactions (Charleston and Baltimore,

^{1894-1941,} cited as THSSC), No. 12 (1905), p. 23.

^o Carolina; or a Description of the Present State of that Country, and The Natural

⁹ Carolina; or a Description of the Present State of that Country, and The Natural Excellencies thereof.... Published by T. A. Gent. Clerk on Board his Majesties Ship the Richmond, which was sent out in the Year 1680, with particular Instructions to enquire into the State of that Country, by His Majesties Special Command, and Return'd this Present Year, 1682, p. 8. The author was probably Thomas Amy, a London druggist who later became one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina; Childs, Malaria, p. 189.

According to that list, he was born at "l'Echelle en Trévache" (which is in Picardy), the son of "Cornille Batton" and "Judith Voienne." Living with him were two sons, Jacques born in London and Isaac born in Carolina. Their mother, "Mary de Lorme," a native of Vadenouste, was dead.10 "Isaac Baton weaver" was one of a large number of foreigners naturalized in South Carolina by Act of Assembly, March 10, 1696/7.11 "Cornille Baston" of Leschelle was a Huguenot whose property was confiscated because of his flight from France. 12 His son, Isaac, probably left that country much earlier as he witnessed a baptism in the French Church in Threadneedle Street, London, in November, 1671.13 Isaac and his wife, Marie de Lorme (also spelt "de Lorne," "de Lourmes," and "Lourine"), had five children of their own baptized in that church in the years 1672-1678.¹⁴ The youngest of these, baptized October 20, 1678, was the son, Jacques, mentioned in the St Julien list. Presumably he came out with his parents on the Richmond as the first list states that the family consisted of one man, one woman, and one child. One of the four older children was named Isaac like the son born in Carolina. As the infant mortality was extremely high in London at the time, all these four may have died, which suggests a practical reason for the emigration of this family.¹⁵ In 1702, the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina summoned before its bar a number of persons, chiefly foreigners, whose right to vote was questioned. Among them was "Isaac Battoone." This was probably the immigrant, his son, Isaac, being a native of the Province. As he was ordered to appear the following morning, he must have lived in Charles

¹¹ South Carolina, The Statutes at Large, (Columbia, 1836–1841), II. 132.

¹⁰ Daniel Ravenel (ed.), "Liste des François et Suisses." from an old manuscript list of French and Swiss Protestants, settled in Charleston, on the Santee, and at Orange Quarter, in Carolina, who desired naturalization . . . (New York, 1888), pp. 49, 66. In spite of the title, this list was apparently not used in connection with the Act of Naturalization of March, 1697, for the Act includes names not on the list and vice versa. An attempt has been made to fix the exact date of the list (A. S. Salley, "Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, and some of his descendants," this Magazine, III. 24), but it is not satisfactory because the list was evidently compiled piecemeal.

¹² Charles W. Baird, History of the Huguenot Emigration to America (New York, 1885), II. 95.

¹⁸ William J. C. Moens et al (eds.), The Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London (Lymington, 1896-1916, Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, IX, XIII, XVI, and XXII), II. 201i.

¹⁴ Ibid., II. 202g, 207t, 214aa, 221w, 229q.

¹⁵ There were nearly 10,000 infant deaths a year in a population of 700,000. Charles Creighton, A History of Epidemics in Britain . . . (Cambridge, 1891–1894), II. 747 et seq.

¹⁶ South Carolina, Commons House of Assembly, *Journal*, 1702, (A. S. Salley, ed., Columbia, 1933), pp. 53, 56.

Town. He probably had been living there since his arrival on the *Richmond*. As weaving cannot have been a profitable occupation in that frontier town, he had doubtless adopted some other trade.

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Cazin. According to a list presented to Louis XIV by a Catholic priest allegedly unscrupulous in his methods of proselyting, Esther Cazin, aged twenty, and Étienne Cazin, aged thirteen, abjured Protestantism in Paris on July 6, 1677. Presumably they took the King's bounty awarded to converted heretics to pay their passage to London where they volunteered to go to Carolina, but I have found no record of them in that Province. They may have been related to Nicolas Cazin who abjured Protestantism in Paris in 1685 with his wife, Marthe Lefebure. 18

Coté. "Pier Cofe [?] of Geneva," two in family, may perhaps be the Pierre Coté, native of Geneva, son of Pierre Coté and Jacquette Chauignon, who married in London, February 5, 1679, Esther Tiberguier, native of Canterbury, daughter of Louis Tiberguier and Elizabeth Polé. If so, it is doubtful if he fulfilled his promise to embark on the Richmond. His wife witnessed a baptism in London on September 26, 1680. Their son, Pierre, was baptized there July 3, 1681, a daughter in 1682, and another daughter in 1683. I have not found record of the family in South Carolina.

Conire. No information found.

Crozar. This is the only name on the first Richmond list that is not easily identified on the second. The only possibility is "Siocart," but I have not encountered either name in South Carolina records. In 1696, a "Mr. Sucad" is mentioned in the list of the Collector of Quitrents as having paid £4 for 200 acres.²¹

De Dayounarre. No information found. This is the only woman among the heads of families on either of the Richmond lists.

Depomar. A "Moses de Pomarre" was denizened in England, December 16, 1687, with Magdalen, his wife, Moses and Suzanna, his children.²² Another authority states that he was denizened January 5, 1687/8.²³

¹⁷ O[rentin] Douen, La Révocation de l'Édit de Nantes a Paris d'apres des documents inédits (Paris, 1894), I. 526; III. 426.

¹⁸ Ibid., III. 451.

¹⁹ Moens, II. 57o.

²⁰ Ibid., II. 239p, 243y, 260b, 272j.

²¹ PRSC, II. 223.

²² William Durrant Cooper (ed.), Lists of Foreign Protestants, and Aliens, resident in England 1618-1688. From returns in the State Paper Office (Camden Society, London, 1862), p. 50.

²⁸ David Carnegie Agnew, Protestant exiles from France in the reign of Louis XIV; or, The Huguenot refugees and their descendants in Great Britain and Ireland (2d ed. enl. London, 1871–1874), III. 46.

De Rousserie. As this is the first name on the first Richmond list and the enumerator could recall the heads of two other families only as friends of De Rousserie, he was probably one of the most important of the prospective colonists. In March, 1683, the Lords Proprietors granted "Mr Francis Derowsery" eight hundred acres for "haveing wth great Industry aplyed himself to ve propagation of Wine & other Usefull things in Carolina," which shows that he started planting shortly after reaching South Carolina and, also, that at least one of the Richmond's passengers tried to carry out the official purpose of the colony.24 In November, 1683, he obtained a warrant for the survey of this land together with 140 acres more to which he was entitled for immigrating and importing one servant, presumably one of the two persons he promised to bring with him on the Richmond.²⁵ In March, 1683, he had been appointed with five prominent English planters to appraise the estate of Henry Brayne, deceased, who had captained the Carolina in 1670 when she brought the first permanent English settlers to the Province.26 Could the site of De Rousserie's plantation be established, it would throw light on the question of whether those members of the Petit-Guérard colony who took to agriculture all settled in the same district.27 He appears twice on the St Julien list, once among the inhabitants of Santee (Craven County), and once with a group which apparently lived nearer Charles Town.²⁸ Perhaps he then owned plantations in both places but he could not have done so in 1683 as the Santee was then unsettled.

De Rousserie's family consisted only of himself according to the first *Richmond* list, and the increase to three persons shown on the second list probably means that he had hired two servants. The St Julien list confirms his birthplace as Montpelier and names his parents, Alexandre de Rousserie and Marie Suranne. It mentions no wife or children and I have found no evidence that he married. In 1694, he was on a board to appraise the estate of John Harris, deceased, and went surety for the administratrix, Harris's widow.²⁹ Although not included in the Act of

²⁴ PRSC, I. 238; CSP:AWI, 1681-1685, p. 410.

²⁵ South Carolina, Grand Council, Warrants for Lands, 1672-1711, (Columbia, 1910-1915), II. 106.

²⁶ South Carolina, Court of Ordinary, 1672–1692, (MS in Office of Historical Commission, Columbia), p. 153.

²⁷ The Moll Map, reproduced as frontispiece in Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, 1670–1719 (New York, 1897), shows a plantation belonging to one "Rowser" on a tributary of the Wando River.

²⁸ St Julien List, pp. 46, 53.

 $^{^{29}}$ A. S. Salley (ed.), "Abstracts from the records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina," this $Magazine,\, {\rm IX}.\, 74,\, 75.$

Naturalization, de Rousserie was still living in the Province in 1697 for he signed a certificate of delivery of land on June 17 of that year.³⁰

Forestier. There were numerous Huguenot pastors by this name. The one most likely to have volunteered to go to Carolina is Louis Forestier whom Haag describes as a "ministre interdit" living in Holland in 1679.³¹ I have not found record of his presence in South Carolina but if he came out on the *Richmond*, he was certainly the first Huguenot minister in the Province, perhaps the first Christian minister of any denomination.

Fouré. "Mr. Fourré" appearing on the first Richmond list with a family of one man, one woman, and six children is evidently the same as "Frere Foure of Paris," eight in family, on the second list. On April 28, 1678, Marie, daughter of Pierre Fouré and his wife, Elizabet le Maire, was baptized in the Threadneedle Street Church in London. If this is the Pierre Fouré of the Richmond lists, his wife probably had relatives in London before they went there from Paris as another Elizabeth le Maire appears earlier in the records of the same church.

Descendants of Pierre de St Julien, supposed compiler of the St Julien list, are said to possess a deed of December 17, 1686, by which their ancestor acquired a plantation from Pierre Fouré on the East Branch of Cooper River in the Orange Quarter. That is the district in which, according to tradition, the passengers on the Richmond were colonized, and it is certain that the Guérards did acquire lands there. The deed to St Julien is said to recite a warrant dated February 14, 1684/5, directing admeasurement of the land to Fouré. The late Judge Henry A. M. Smith, historian of the Orange Quarter, could find no record of either deed or warrant, but he did find a deed of 1711 mentioning a grant to one Josias Du Pré, December 18, 1703, of lands on the East Branch of Cooper River bordering on lands of Peter Fouré. The name "Foree" also appears in that district on an early map showing the owners of plantations. Judge Smith believed that St Julien had probably abandoned the land deeded to him by Fouré, and that it was regranted to Du Pré. In any case, there

³⁰ South Carolina, Register's Records for Berkeley County, 1696-1703, (MS in Office of Historical Commission, Columbia), p. 52.

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³¹ Eugène et Émile Haag, La France Protestante (2d. ed. Paris, 1877–1888), VI. 613. For other Huguenot pastors by the name of Forestier, see *ibid.*; also, Hug. Soc. London, Proceedings, I. 327; III. 416; VI. 274; VII. 122, 152; XI. 388; Robert Hovenden (ed.), The Registers of the Wallon or Strangers' Church in Canterbury (2 parts, Lymington, 1891, Publications of the Hug. Soc. London) V. 397, 400, 402, 421.

³² Moens, II. 227s.

³³ Ibid., II. 54a.

²⁴ Henry A. M. Smith, "The Baronies of South Carolina. Quenby and the Eastern Branch of Cooper River," this *Magazine*, XVIII. 18-19; McCrady, frontispiece, (Moll Map); Daniel Ravenel, "Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina," in *THSSC*, No. 7 (1900), pp. 20, 42. According to Ravenel, St Julien sold to Alfred Huger the land he had purchased from Fouré.

can be no doubt that Fouré owned land in the Orange Quarter, and the presence of his name on the *Richmond* lists tends to support the old tradition that members of the Petit-Guérard colony settled there. I have found no other record of him. His name is not on the St Julien list nor in the Act of Naturalization. Perhaps the struggle to win a living from the soil for a family of eight transformed the Parisian so completely into the planter that he acquired a bucolic indifference to legal records and political rights.

Garder. I have not found this name in South Carolina records. A Jean Gardé and his wife, Ester Gerone, appear in the records of the Threadneedle Street Church in 1681–1683.³⁵

Guérard. In his joint petitions with Petit, Jacob Guérard is described as a gentleman of Normandy. As Petit appeared first in the design, it may be conjectured that Guérard was brought in on condition of supplying financial assistance.36 In May, 1679, the Proprietors granted each of the undertakers a manor of four thousand acres in Carolina.37 Guérard came out in the Richmond leaving Petit to bring the balance of the colony later. His son, Pierre Jacob Guérard, must have been of age when the Richmond sailed for he appears in both lists as head of a separate family. The elder Guérard must have selected his land promptly for a warrant issued in South Carolina, November 16, 1680, for laving off his manor. 38 On February 18, 1681, another warrant directed the survey of land to which Guérard was entitled for the arrival of himself, his wife, and six other persons named in the warrant.39 These six are called servants but two of them were women and the allowance for importing a woman servant was only fifty acres. As the warrant called for 560 acres, that is seventy acres for each of the eight persons named, some of the six may have been free passengers on the Richmond who had transferred their headrights to Guérard. Another warrant, April 24, 1681, allowed Guérard 420 acres for the arrival of his six children, Peter Jacob, Isaac, John, Joseph, Margaret, and Elizabeth.40

Jacob Guérard apparently left Normandy several years before he embarked on the Carolina design. He and his wife, Marguerite Nilson, had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized at Southampton, July 16, 1671, and a son, Joseph, in the same place, April 1, 1673.⁴¹ These were probably their

⁸⁵ Moens, II. 242d, 249q, 259m.

⁸⁶ CSP:AWI, 1677-1680, p. 428; PRSC, I. 77, 91.

⁸⁷ PRSC, I. 82-84.

³⁸ Warrants, II. 26.

⁸⁹ Ibid., II. 31.

⁴⁰ Ibid., II. 39.

⁴¹ Humphrey Marett Godfray (ed.), Registre de l'église Wallonne de Southampton, (Lymington, 1890, Publications of the Hug. Soc. London), IV. 65.

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two youngest children. Guérard witnessed a baptism in London in November, 1675, but no child of his seems to have received the rite there. The eldest son, Peter (or Pierre) Jacob, increased his family from one to two between the two Richmond lists, from which it may be conjectured that he took a wife to accompany him to the New World. This is probably the Margaret named in the warrant of April 24, 1681, for the first Richmond list gives Guérard only four children besides his eldest son. According to that list, the family included eight adults besides Guérard and his wife, (six men and two women, presumably servants), but the warrants do not youch for their arrival.

Guérard was probably a planter in the Orange Quarter from shortly after his arrival till his death in 1703.43 He witnessed a will there in 1687, and the name "Guerard" appears in that district on an early map.44 By Christmas, 1696, he had paid the Lords Proprietors ten pounds in quitrents on five hundred acres. 45 Strange to say, none of the family is on the St Julien list, but the Act of Naturalization, March, 1697, included "Dr. Jacob Guerard, Peter Jacob Guerard goldsmith, John Guerard weaver."46 The "Dr." may be the result of a misreading of "Sr." for "Sieur," but the trades assigned to the other two were probably taught them in Europe. As the children's headrights were all claimed in one warrant, it seems likely that none of the sons took up planting on their arrival. Joseph was only seven and Isaac was apprenticed in 1682 to a prominent English planter to learn surveying.47 In 1692, Isaac purchased a Negro in Charles Town, 48 but as neither he nor Joseph appear in the Act of Naturalization, they may have left the Province before 1697. Peter Jacob and John eventually combined planting with business enterprises in Charles Town. In 1691, the Assembly granted Peter Jacob a two year patent on a "Pendulum Engine" for husking rice.49 Evidently

⁴² Moens, II. 216x.

⁴⁸ Henry A. M. Smith, "The Orange Quarter and the first French settlers in South Carolina," this *Magazine*, XVIII. 111. On September 17, 1703, Peter Jacob Guérard filed bond as administrator of his father's estate, Abst. Ct. Ordinary, this *Magazine*, XII. 208.

⁴⁴ Will of Cesar Mozé, June 20, 1687, proved July 7 and August 16, 1697, SC Ordinary 1672-1692, pp. 282-283; Moll Map.

⁴⁵ PRSC, II. 223.

⁴⁶ S.C. Statutes, II. 132. In Trott's MS, The Laws of the Province of South Carolina, (Office of Hist. Com., Columbia), the title is written "Docter."

⁴⁷ Register of the Province of South Carolina, 1675–1696, (MS in Office of Hist. Com. Columbia), p. 154.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 484.

⁴⁹ S.C. Statutes, II. 63; A. S. Salley, The Introduction of Rice Culture into South Carolina, (Columbia, 1919, Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina) VI. 5.

he was a pioneer in cultivating the seed that was to become the country's staple and enrich many a struggling planter, both French and English. He is described as goldsmith in a bond of 1694 as well as in the Act of 1697,50 and in November, 1696, he was Collector of the Port of Charles Town at a salary of sixty pounds per annum, 51 but his purchase in April, 1696, of five hundred acres of public lands indicates that he continued to plant.⁵² In March, 1703, he was commissioned Register of the Province by the Tory governor, Sir Nathaniel Johnson. 53 Peter Jacob died some time before June 20, 1711, when he is mentioned in the will of his brother. John. 54 John was apparently a merchant as well as a planter. In 1703 he was arraigned before the Commons House of Assembly charged with having uttered "Reflecting words agt, the Honor, of this House" in declaring that the House had robbed him if it had cut off any of his accounts "And also in Accusing Dr. Burnham a member of this House for being a Prejudiced Person." After humble acknowledgement, and apology, he was discharged on paying the fees for his arrest. 55 Dr. Burnham, a Quaker, was a leader of the Dissenters; Guérard, like most of the Huguenots, probably belonged to the Church party. As his will was proved August 17, 1714, he must have died before that date. The will mentioned his wife, Martha, and his children, David, John, Benjamin, and Martha. It disposed of a brick messuage and another house in Charles Town, a plantation of 750 acres on Cooper River, jewelry, household effects, etc. Among relatives remembered was a niece, Margaret Guérard, of London. In 1717, the Assembly met in the house of his widow, "Mad^m Martha Guerard," voting her five pounds a week for the use of her room with fire and candles.56 Presumably this was the brick messuage mentioned in John Guérard's will.

Jermain. I have not found this name in South Carolina records.

Le Riche. The Le Riche family is mentioned frequently in the records of the Huguenot churches of Threadneedle Street and Canterbury. Ap-

50 Ab. Ct. Ordinary, this Magazine, IX. 76.

⁵² S.C. Register 1675-1696, p. 493. For other references to Guérard lands, see War-

rants, III. 112, 138, 148, 166, 191, 222, 224, 228.

S.C. Register 1675–1696, p. 535. Other documen

⁶⁴ THSSC, No. 36 (1929), pp. 71-76.

56 Ibid., April 9 and October 30, 1717 (pages not numbered).

⁵¹ Great Britain, Public Record Office, Calendar of Treasury Books (London, 1904–1934), XI. 312–313; Great Britain, House of Lords, The Manuscripts of the House of Lords, New Series (London, 1900–1923), II. 465–466.

⁵⁸ S.C. Register 1675–1696, p. 535. Other documents may mention him but a Peter Girard, merchant, was living in Charles Town at the time and it is hard to disentangle them, Ab. Ct. Ordinary, this *Magazine*, VIII. 208; X. 12–13, 14, 140; XIII. 58–59, 84–85.

⁵⁵ South Carolina, Commons House of Assembly, Journal, 1702/3 (MS in Office of Hist. Com., Columbia), pp. 132, 145.

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parently Jean le Riche the Elder died in England aged eighty-four the day the Richmond sailed for Carolina.⁵⁷ He and his wife, Jeanne de Lannoy, probably came from Compiégne where their son, Jean, was born, to Canterbury where that son was baptized in 1643.58 Pierre, baptized 1646. Madeleine baptized 1657, Philippe who died December 30, 1679, and Marte who married Jean Corneille all seem to have been children of Jean le Riche and Jeanne de Lannoy. 59 Jeanne died in 1675. 60 Jean the Younger married first Anne Ferment by whom he had Suzanne, baptized September 9, 1677, and Jean, baptized April 21, 1679, both in London. 61 He married second "Elizabeth Va Ewicq" (or "van Eivick"), August 22, 1683.62 If this was the Jean le Riche who agreed to sail on the Richmond, it is not clear why he should have described himself as of the Palatinate. 63 Yet the enumeration of the family in the Richmond lists is not inconsistent with the identification. According to the first list, the family consisted of one man and two women, presumably Jean le Riche, his wife, and a female servant. Two children may have been accidentally omitted as the second list says that the family numbered five.

I have found no mention of the parents or younger child in South Carolina, but the St Julien list names a Suzanne le Riche, native of London, then the wife of George Juin by whom she had a son, Jean, born in Carolina. It seems probable that this is the Suzanne baptized in Londonin 1677 and that her father was the Jean le Riche who agreed to migrate to Carolina in 1679. The fact that he was back in London getting married in 1683 does not prove that he failed to carry out his agreement. The Huguenots were practical folk and if on the voyage or shortly after arrival Anne Ferment died, her husband may well have left his children in the care of friends and returned to England for another wife. The absence of the name from South Carolina records suggests that Suzanne's brother died in infancy and that her father never came back to South Carolina. His second wife, Elizabeth van Wyck, was probably the widow of Paul

⁵⁷ Hovenden, II. 604; Moens, II. 231aa.

⁵⁸ Ibid., II. 63p; Hovenden, I. 199.

⁵⁹ Ibid., I. 207, 231, 285; II. 604; Moens, II. 228q, 241q, 265h.

⁶⁰ Hovenden, II. 602.

⁶¹ Moens, II. 225q, 231aa.

⁶² Ibid., II. 63p, 265h. She is described as native of St. Martin de Ré, daughter of Leonard Van Ewiq, merchant, and Elizabeth Durant.

⁶⁵ One of Petit's undated petitions declared that 50 or 60 families "coming from the Palatinate & other parts" would be ready to ship themselves in London for Carolina by February, 1680, PRSC, I. 75; CSP:AWI, 1677-1680, p. 337. Nowhere in the official correspondence concerning the expedition is there any reference to the colonists being French. It may be that this was to enable Charles II and his ministers to claim ignorance in case of protests from the French government.

⁶⁴ St Julien List, p. 56.

Mazÿck and the mother of Isaac Mazÿck who settled in South Carolina in 1686.⁶⁵ This illustrates one of the ways in which the Petit-Guérard colony may have influenced the later immigration of other Huguenots to South Carolina.

I have not found the date of immigration of Suzanne le Riche's husband, George Juin. René, George, and Louis Juin, and Philippe Normand whose wife was Elizabeth Juin, all seem to have been Poitevins and about 1694–1700 all were planters in the Orange Quarter where Suzanne may have been living since early childhood. "John June," probably her son, was haled before the Assembly in 1702 to prove his right to vote. According to Baird, a Jean Juin was living at New Rochelle in New York in 1709, but he appears again in South Carolina in 1722. It is noteworthy that Jean le Riche was the only head of a family on the Richmond list to make his mark. George and Jean Juin, likewise, were apparently unable to sign their names.

Martin. On October 12, 1679, an Isaac Martin witnessed the baptism of a son of Noé Serré, one of the *Richmond*'s prospective passengers, but I have not found record of Isaac Martin in South Carolina.⁷⁰

Olivier. One of the persons whose headrights were claimed by Jacob Guérard according to the surveyor's warrant of February 18, 1681, previously mentioned, was "Peter oliver." A Peter Oliver was denizened in England in 1681 or 1682. Presumably he came out on the Richmond but returned almost immediately. I have found no other record of him in South Carolina.

Prevost. In 1696, the records of the Collector of Quitrents for South Carolina show that Jonas Provost had paid 2s 6d on 16 acres, presumably a town lot.⁷³ It is doubtful if he had any connection with A. Prevost of Dieppe and I have not encountered the name elsewhere in South Carolina records of the seventeenth century.

Roulleau or Rousseau. These names likewise have not been found. A Pierre Rousseau was living in London in 1674–1682, and a Peter Rousseau was denizened there in 1700, but the name is not uncommon.⁷⁴

65 Ibid., p. 51; THSSC, No. 7 (1900), p. 20; No. 14 (1907), pp. 26-43.

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⁶ St Julien List, pp. 47, 56; S.C. Statutes, II. 132; Warrants, III. 134, 151; this Magazine, XIII. 130; XVIII. 25, 33, 114.

⁶⁷ South Carolina, Commons House of Assembly, *Journal*, 1702, (A. S. Salley, ed., Columbia, 1933), pp. 53–54, 56.

⁶⁸ Baird, II. 59 n 3; THSSC, No. 13 (1906), p. 21.

⁶⁹ Ibid., No. 39 (1932), pp. 68-71.

⁷⁰ Moens, II. 234q.

⁷¹ Warrants, II. 31.

⁷² Baird, II. 213; Cooper, p. 35; Agnew, III. 37.

⁷³ PRSC, II. 227.

⁷⁴ Moens, II. 204cc, 212a, 234j, 245aa, 253t; Agnew, III. 64.

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Serré. The St Julien list twice records Noé (or Noél, perhaps a misreading of Noéh) Serré (or Seré) born at Luminie in Brie, son of Claude Serré and Ester Gilliet. His wife, Catherine, a native of Lyons, was the daughter of Louis Challiou and Benoite Pitouer. When the list was compiled, Noé and Catherine had two children living with them, Marguerite and Noé, both born in Carolina. Some of the family appear in the records of the Threadneedle Street Church. Ester "Gillet," widow of Pierre Biget, witnessed there on January 1, 1671, the baptism of Ester, daughter of Guillaume Poupe and Anne Serree. Probably the witness was the child's grandmother, married first to Claude Serré and second to Biget. In the same church was baptized Isaac, son of "Noé Seiré" and "Caterine Shallou," October 12, 1679. Although the first Richmond list was probably compiled slightly before that date, this child may be one of the two mentioned there, but I have not found record of him in South Carolina.

As the Act of Naturalization (1697) records a "Noah Serre weaver," he was probably bred to that trade. Re He was granted lot No. 190 in Charles Town, May 9, 1694, and its survey ordered March 3, 1694/5. Either for him or his son, Noé, the Surveyor General was ordered to lay off 500 acres, August 27, 1701, and 200 acres in Craven County, December 21, 1703. The second Noé was a planter on Santee, perhaps the original owner of Hampton. His son, the third Noé, began the house which passed to its present owners, the Rutledges, from their ancestor, Daniel Horry, who received it as part of the dowry of his first wife, Judith Serré, daughter of the builder. A daughter of one of the Noé Serrés married Theodore, son of Bartholomew Gaillard. In brief, the weaver's family rose to the top of society in South Carolina.

Siocart. See under Crozar.

Thibou. A warrant for the survey of 210 acres allotted to Louis Thibou for arriving with two servants in April, 1680, leaves no doubt that he came out on the Richmond. Sa From the St Julien list, it appears that his parents were Jean Thibou and Marie Collard, his wife Charlotte Mariette, and that although Louis Thibou was born in Orléans, he and his wife, whose birth-

⁷⁵ St Julien List, pp. 48, 66.

⁷⁶ Moens, II. 198f.

⁷⁷ Ibid., II. 234q.

⁷⁸ S.C. Statutes, II. 132.

⁷⁹ This Magazine, IX. 12; Warrants, III. 11.

⁸⁰ Ibid., III. 171, 184.

⁸¹ Samuel Gaillard Stoney, Plantations of the Carolina Low Country (Charleston, 1938), p. 57; M. L. Webber, "The Thomas Pinckney Family of South Carolina," this Magazine, XXXIX. 24.

⁸² M. L. Webber, "Gaillard Notes," this Magazine, XXXIX. 77.

⁸³ Warrants, II. 138.

place is not mentioned, dwelt in Paris for the list records five of their children, two, Louis and Charlotte, born in Paris, and the others outside of France.84 One child "Gabrielle" is listed as a native of London but the spelling is probably erroneous for the records of the Threadneedle Street Church show the baptism of two sons, Gabriel, January 13, 1677/8, and Jacob, February 13, 1678/9.85 The St Julien list has two children born in Carolina, Jacob and Louise, and another, Isaac, born in New York. It is possible that the Jacob born in London died in infancy as no headrights seem to have been claimed for him in Carolina, but the compiler of the list may have confused the birthplaces of the children. Since it is much less likely that the compiler invented a birthplace, it seems safe to suppose that the Thibous lived for a time in New York. The warrant for 210 acres, which is dated November 1, 1683, indicates that Louis Thibou then intended to settle permanently in South Carolina, but a warrant of February 25, 1684, in favor of another passenger on the Richmond, suggests that Thibou may once have had other plans for it shows that he had, at some unrecorded date, sold or otherwise parted from the headrights of four members of his family.86 The probabilities appear to be that Louis Thibou made this transfer on the eve of his departure for New York, and that the family's sojourn there occurred before the issue of either of the two warrants just mentioned. In other words, the Thibous went to New York soon after coming out on the Richmond, without any prolonged attempt to establish themselves in South Carolina.

If other passengers on the *Richmond* felt free to leave South Carolina shortly after they arrived, some unlike the Thibous probably did not return and the difficulty of finding trace of them in South Carolina records is explained. The suggestion is not without reflection on the honor of the émigrés, recipients of free transportation as well as maintenance on the voyage in consideration of their oath to establish the manufacture of silk, oil, and wine in South Carolina. Yet the oath also stated that the signers had come from beyond the seas or were stopping in England "upon ye account of this voyage." As Louis Thibou had been living in England since 1677, Jacob Guérard and Isaac Baton since 1671, and Jean le Riche since 1643, it is evident that they at least swore light heartedly. In the circumstances, it is permissible to suppose that some of the signers may have valued their honor at something less than the price of a ticket to America.

If Louis Thibou contemplated becoming a planter in 1683, there is no

⁸⁴ St Julien List, p. 49.

⁸⁵ Moens, II. 226m, 231h.

⁸⁸ Warrants, II. 123. The warrant names "Lewis, Lucy, Sharto, & Gabriel Teboo."
Lucy may be a misreading of Loty for Charlotte.

⁸⁷ Affidavit attached to second Richmond list, q. v.

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evidence that he ever carried out the idea. He is described as a vintner in a deed of 1695 and as a merchant in the Act of Naturalization (1697), from which it appears that he was interested in the sale of wine rather than in its manufacture. By the 1695 deed, he purchased three quarters of a Charles Town lot numbered 103 which abutted to the south on the French Churchyard and was probably just east of Church Street on the south side of old Queen Street, a little north of the present Queen. Thibou's tavern may have stood there but he resold the land in 1697 for sixty pounds sterling, twice what he had paid for it. By He had probably established some business connection in New York, for his second son, Gabriel, on coming of age moved to that town. Louis, son of Gabriel Thibou and Marie Couly, was baptized in the French Church in New York, August 11, 1700, with Jacob Thibou as one of the witnesses. Gabriel must then have been twenty-two and Jacob, if he was born in South Carolina, under twenty-one.

Triquiau. No information found.

Varin. Jacques Varin is another of the Richmond's passengers who had long resided in London. He and his wife, Susanne Aury (Hory, or Horry) probably met and married there for he was of Rouen according to the Richmond list and she was a native of Neufchatel in Switzerland, the daughter of Samuel Horry and Jeanne Dubois. 91 At the Threadneedle Street Church four of the children of Jacques and Susanne Varin received baptism; Isaac, June 21, 1674; Susanne, July 25, 1675; Jean Jacques, August 13, 1676; and another Susanne, May 26, 1678.92 Perhaps all died in infancy for the parents expected to take only one child on the Richmond when the first list was compiled and by the time of the second list the family had dwindled again to two. The latter figure may be an error, however, for in 1684 "James Varine" received 210 acres in South Carolina for the arrival of himself, his wife, and his son on April 29, 1680.93 Varin took up this land on the north side of Ashley River near Eagle Creek but it is doubtful if he ever lived there. 94 On the same date as the warrant for the survey of the 210 acres, three others were issued in his favor, all for Charles Town lots, 95 and in 1685 he paid nineteen pounds for a quarter of

⁶⁸ S.C. Statutes, II. 132; S.C. Register 1696-1703, pp. 201-203.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Alfred V. Wittmeyer (ed.), "Register of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the 'Eglise Francoise a la Nouvelle York," . . ., in Huguenot Society of America, Collections (New York, 1886), I. 74.

⁹¹ St Julien List, p. 52.

⁹² Moens, II. 211g, 215v, 220e, 228b.

⁹³ Warrants, II. 121.

⁶⁴ Ibid., III. 37; Henry A. M. Smith, "The Ashley River," this Magazine, XX. 48-49.

⁹⁵ Warrants, II. 121-122.

another lot.⁹⁶ The deed of sale describes him as a joiner. That should have been a profitable trade and it probably kept him busily employed in the town. He died before the St Julien list was compiled, apparently without having his lots surveyed as another warrant for the survey of two lots issued August 18, 1694, in favor of his widow.⁹⁷ In September, she obtained a grant of these lots. They seem to have been on the east side of Meeting Street extending back to the creek that is now Water Street.⁹⁸ The widow Varin appears in the St Julien list with her two children, Susanne and Jacob, both born in Carolina.⁹⁹ If the Varins left London in the hope of finding a place where their children might survive, they had at least been partially successful. I have found no record of the family after 1694. A Jeremiah Verine, Varine, or Varreen who was a planter in Orange Quarter in 1698 and later may or may not have been a brother of Jacques.¹⁰⁰

(To be continued)

97 Warrants, III. 44.

99 St Julien List, p. 52.

⁹⁶ Ab. Ct. Ordinary, this Magazine, IX. 119-120.

⁹⁸ Ab. Ct. Ordinary, this Magazine, IX. 24.

¹⁰⁰ This Magazine, XIII. 227; Smith, "The Orange Quarter," in ibid. XVIII. 114; Warrants, III. 154, 240; Robert F. Clute (ed.), The Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis from 1680–1884 (1884), pp. 39, 43, 87.

AGUSTÍN DE LETAMENDI: A SPANISH EXPATRIATE IN CHARLESTON, S. C. $(1825-1829)^1$

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By James F. Shearer

College of Charleston

Agustín de Letamendi (1795–1854) was, at different times during his career, a liberal journalist, political exile, pedagogue, and man of letters. Because of these varied activities and especially because of the liberal cast of his thought, as evinced in his literary, historical, and political writings, he is strikingly representative of the large group of Spanish expatriates of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Although a relatively minor figure in comparison with many of the other political exiles of his time, the record of his activities in this country constitutes, nevertheless, a further link in the study of cultural and political inter-relationships between Spain and the United States.²

In July of 1825 he arrived in Charleston with his wife and brother.³ There he was to remain until late in 1828⁴ and to make for himself, during this interim, an important place in the cultural and intellectual life of the city. As a political refugee, Letamendi can be said to have made a happy choice when he selected Charleston as his haven. At earlier periods it had been the asylum of French Huguenots, Acadians, and Spanish and Portuguese Jews. Moreover, he went to a city not unused or unsympathetic to things Spanish. The early friction over Port Royal and the later struggles between the Spaniards and the English were long since a thing

¹ Letamendi merits a more comprehensive study—one based on a critical appraisal of his literary life and particularly of his journalistic activities. This would presuppose access to records and periodicals unavailable at the present time.

² J. R. Spell in his article, "An Illustrious Spaniard in Philadelphia, Valentín de Foronda," Hispanic Review, IV (April, 1936), 136–140, reviews the activities of another Spaniard in the United States for a slightly earlier period. Foronda was a Spaniard who, to quote from Professor Spell's summary of his life here, "served to contribute something of the culture of his homeland to those with whom he came in contact, and to introduce to Spain, republican ideas gleaned from association with some of the best American minds of that day." Professor Spell points, incidentally, to the need for more attention to the whole question of cultural relations between Spain and the United States. It is hoped that the present study may throw interesting light on a figure who, in his own way, was an interpreter of Spanish culture and thought to several American communities during a part of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. His life in America may be taken as another brick in the structure of Spanish American cultural relations that will one day have to be erected.

³ Charleston Courier, July 23, 1825.

⁴ Idem, Dec. 31, 1828.

of the past. The Spanish Jews, to whom we have referred, were, at that time, reaching the apogee of their influence in the community.⁵ Charleston newspapers were allotting liberal space to translations and dispatches which dealt with Spanish and Spanish-American social and political affairs. Bookdealers were listing among their offerings in foreign languages, the majority of which were in French or were translations from that language, a considerable number of literary and technical works in Spanish.⁶ One finds advertised, also, a relatively large number of translations of well known Spanish classics. A few years before Letamendi's arrival, a manual for Spaniards who desired to learn English was purportedly published there as was also a polemical treatise in Spanish.⁷ Further, presumably, there were issued Spanish versions of Rousseau's Discourse on Inequality and his Social Contract.⁸ In the same year as Letamendi, the Catalonian miniaturist, Manuel Cil, came to Charleston and opened a studio.⁹

⁵ See p. 147 of J. F. Shearer, "French and Spanish Works Printed in Charleston, South Carolina," Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, XXXIV (Second Quarter, 1940), 137–170. "This group, which eventually became the Beth Elolim congregation, was practically an offshoot of the old Spanish and Portuguese community of Bevis Marks, London. From modest beginnings (there having been at least one Jew in Charleston before 1695 and several before 1700) the colony grew until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the Jewish community of Charleston was the largest, most cultivated, and wealthiest Jewish community in America."

6 A typical list appears in the Southern Patriot, June 8, 1826: "Spanish books. Just received and for sale by W. H. Berrett. Josse's Grammar and exercises; do Cubi's; Historia de los imperios antiguos; do de Grecia; do de Mitología; do de Industria y de Moral; do de Geografía; Cartas maruecas [sic] por Cadalso; Noticias históricas, políticas etc. de las provincias unidas del Río Plata; Clara de Alba por Mme. Cottin; Don Quixotte de la Mancha; Educación del bello sexo; Espíritu del despotismo; Vidas de los filósofos antiguos; Historia de la Inquisición; Monitor de los Masones libres; Masonería de adopción; Obras de Garcilasco [sic] de la Vega; Teología natural; La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes; Gramática inglesa por Urculla; Pablo y Virginia; No me olvides, recuerdo de amistad; Don Quixotte de la Mancha with 24 engravings by Cruickshank."

⁷ [Elementos de la lengua inglesa para uso de los españoles. Charleston (?), 1810 (?).] No copy located. Advertised in the Courier, Oct. 31, 1810, as "Just published and for sale by E. Morford, Willington and Co., No. 133 Broad-Street."

Alvarez de Toledo [y Dubois] José, Objeciones satisfactorias del mundo imparcial al folleto dado a luz por el marte-filósofo de Delaware, Don José Alvarez de Toledo, reimpreso, con notas explanatorias en Charleston, Enero, 1812.

⁸ Discurso sobre el origen y fundamentos de la desigualidad entre los hombres. Por J. J. Rusó, ciudadano de Ginebra. En Charleston. Año MDCCCIII.

[El contrato social. Por J. J. Rusó. Charleston (?), ca. 1800 (?).] It should be pointed out that there is some bibliographical evidence in support of the presumption that these Rousseau items as well as the Alvarez de Toledo title are false imprints, in reality the work of South American or Mexican presses, although this view cannot be conclusively substantiated. For bibliographical data on these publications cf. "French and Spanish Works...," loc. cit., Nos. 12, 19, 38.

9 Charleston Courier, March 14, 1825.

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From what is known of Letamendi's activities in Spain before he came to the United States in 1823, it appears that he was active in liberal political movements and that he was connected with at least two important journals. He is purported to have been the founder of the *Minerva Española* (1820–21), a journal devoted to politics and, in its later period, to military affairs. He had been co-editor of the *Crónica Científica y Literaria* (1817–20) and was associated in this position with Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza and the editor-in-chief, José Joaquín de Mora. 11

While the majority of the Spanish refugees of this and of later periods fled to France or to England¹² to escape the political vicissitudes of the times, Letamendi, when he fell into disfavor with Ferdinand VII, was already in St. Augustine as a duly accredited consular representative of the Spanish government to the territory of East Florida. By an insertion in the *Charleston Courier* (July 23, 1825) coincident with his arrival in that city, the public was apprised of certain political difficulties in which he had been involved in Spain before coming to the United States:

We learn that Augustine [sic] de Letamendi, consul of Spain for East Florida, appointed by the Constitutional Government to reside in St. Augustine, has been condemned to death by the inexorable tyrant who now rules with bloodthirsty vengeance, unhappy Spain. The charges preferred against Mr. Letamendi were, his having engaged in a recontre which took place in the capital between a party of Constitutionalists and the Royal Guard, on the 7th of July, 1822; and also in disseminating free principles during the Revolution, as the editor of a paper entitled the Madrid Gazette. ¹³

Official documents in the Department of State establish that the exequatur accrediting Letamendi as consul was issued October 20, 1823. He held this position only about two years and the Spanish Legation informed the Department of State on July 12, 1825, that his commission had been revoked on May 2 of the same year. This corroborates his own attempted self-exculpation in the matter which took the form of another newspaper

¹⁰ By Julio Cejador y Frauca, in Historia de la lengua y literatura castellana, Madrid, 1915–22. 14 vols. Vol. 7, p. 478. However, his association here is not attested by Hartzenbusch, who speaks only of José Joaquín de Mora and his connections with the publication. J. E. Hartzenbusch, Apuntes para un catálogo de periódicos madrileños desde el año 1661 al 1870, Madrid, 1894. No. 128.

¹¹ Ibid, No. 101.

¹² See, in this connection, E. Allison Peers, "The Literary Activities of the Spanish 'Emigrados' in England (1814-34)," Modern Language Review, XIX (1924), 315-324.

¹³ The Gaceta de Madrid (?). An examination of the files of this journal that are available in this country shows no evidence that Letamendi ever served as a contributor to or editor of this publication.

¹⁴ Records of the Department of State. Notes from Spanish Legation. 8 (April 1, 1824-March 31, 1826).

insertion in the *Courier* (July 25, 1825) calculated to clear up what he apparently feared might be considered an equivocal situation:

To all whom it may concern: Know Ye, that the most excellent Seignior Don Francisco Zea Bermúdez, First Secretary of State of his Catholic Majesty, has addressed from Madrid, under date of 2nd May last, an order to the Spanish chargé d'affaires, near the government of the United States, from which the following is an extract.

'The King, our Lord, would not consent to the claim addressed to him by Don Augustine [sic] de Letamendi, requesting the payment of the salary due him in his capacity of Consul of East Florida residing in St. Augustine, which consulship was conferred on him by the Government called Constitutional; and his Majesty, agree-

ably to his Royal Will, declares said appointment null and of no value.'

This order, as tyrannical as it is unjust and absurd, has been transmitted to me by the Spanish chargé d'affaires residing in Philadelphia, and I have thought proper, to avoid being considered in this country as an imposter, to publish it. I was sent to the United States by the King of Spain, and he assigned to me by a Royal Order, which I now possess, a salary of 15,000 reales a year (\$1,875) no part of which, I declare upon my honor, have I received, and I possess a certificate of the same purport from the Spanish Legation. During my residence of upwards of two years in St. Augustine, I was uniformly treated with kindness by its hospitable inhabitants, for which I feel grateful, and have no hesitation in referring to them, both as to my private character and the manner in which I discharged my official duties, which are suspended from this date.

A. de Letamendi Consul of Spain (when free) for East Florida Charleston, S. C., 23 July, 1825

Even before this order for his removal reached him, he had been having other official difficulties, in this instance, certain misunderstandings that had grown out of his relations with the United States government. The correspondence of the period between the Department of State and the Spanish Legation contains references to a "paper" addressed by Letamendi to the judiciary authorities of the United States for the territory (East Florida) in regard to transactions affecting, as he alleged, his personal and official rights. I have recently discovered this document among the Adams Family Papers, at present housed in the Massachusetts Historical Society.¹⁵ It consists of two parts. The first of these is a letter from Letamendi to President John Quincy Adams¹⁶ in which the former refers,

¹⁵ Through the courtesy and coöperation of Henry Adams, Esq., of Boston, a trustee of the Adams Archives, this has been photostatted and a copy sent to the National Archives in Washington, D. C., from which source it was borrowed for examination.

16 Through the Secretary of State, President Adams caustically reproved Letamendi for having thus deviated from accepted diplomatic procedure and pointed out that the communication should have reached him through the Spanish chargé d'affaires, Don Hilario de Rivas. Records of the Department of State. Notes to Foreign Legations. 3 (June 27, 1821-March 17, 1828). No. 225.

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in a general way, to a series of grievances to be more fully elaborated in the second portion of the dossier. The second portion of the complaint, three pages in folio, is in the form of a bill of particulars.¹⁷ It deals with the alleged divestiture of Spanish shipowners' rights through acts of collusion or connivance between prize masters and ships' collectors, through fraudulent pilotage charges or through the wholesale stealing of goods from Spanish ships which had been beached, in the course of salvage operations, in or near American ports. The complaint speaks further of a lack of consideration on the part of the judiciary authorities of East Florida, to whom Letamendi had made repeated representations in regard to these matters. It goes so far as to accuse the judiciary authorities of unjustifiable personal executions against the consul himself, "to the notorious infraction of the laws of the United States and the rights of nations." Letamendi ended his communication by stating that he had been forced to leave the seat of his official duties and that he would not return to it unless he received due satisfaction from the authorities in Washington.

Return he did not, apparently, because the order revoking his consular commission had already been dispatched from Spain.¹⁸ Furthermore, his efforts to protect the rights of Spanish nationals were also abortive, presumably, since a search of pertinent diplomatic records from 1825 to 1830 inclusive does not indicate that the United States took any steps to effect reparation or that the Spanish Legation moved to have the matter settled to the satisfaction of its own government.

It is not apparent why Letamendi chose to go to Charleston from St. Augustine. It may be presumed, however, that he considered it a good locality in which to establish himself in the profession from which he was largely to derive his livelihood during the next few years, that of translator and professor of Romance Languages. On July 30, 1825, there appeared in the Courier the first of a long series of advertisements in which he offered his services to the residents of Charleston as an instructor of French and Spanish. Although French had been taught in Charleston for many years, both by private tutors and in the academies and college of the city, Spanish had not. Letamendi was among the first, if not actually the first, to make such instruction available there as a private tutor. Furthermore, his later connection with a Charleston educational institution com-

 $^{^{17}}$ Letamendi's letter and the accompanying dossier are too lengthy to justify their reproduction here.

¹⁸ Supra, note 14.

¹⁰ "A card. Agustín de Letamendi, Professor of the Spanish and French Languages, offers his services to the citizens of Charleston, in teaching those who may favor him with their patronage, by attending them at their residence, or at his home, No. 33 George-Street... for further particulars, apply at the office of the *Courier*."

²⁰ Another private tutor, Col. Colonna d'Orano, "recently from Colombia," was offering instruction in French, Spanish and Italian there in 1827. Courier, Nov. 30.

pares favorably in point of time with the formal offering of Spanish in other parts of the United States. Additional newspaper insertions that advertised his services as a teacher of Spanish,²¹ French,²² and Italian²³ appeared at regular intervals until his departure from Charleston at the end of 1828. Considerable revenue may also have accrued to him as a public translator and interpreter.²⁴

In February of 1828 he secured his sole connection, of which there is any record, with a Charleston educational institution as a professor of Spanish. This was his appointment, as Professor of Modern Languages, in the Male Academy of the South Carolina Society.²⁵ His letter of farewell to the citizens of Charleston, written at the end of that year,²⁶ leaves some doubt as to whether he had been able to fulfill completely his contract with the South Carolina Society. In case he had not, it is not clear what circumstances prevented his doing so. There are, however, definite indications that he at least started to undertake the duties of the professorship.²⁷

While Letamendi's activities as a tutor of the Romance Languages constitute an important phase of his life in Charleston, the wider scope of his interests is best evidenced in his writings. As an educator, aside from technical works, he was the author of a Rousseauistic treatise on female education²⁸ and an article on the utility of studying the modern languages.²⁹ As an historical and political writer he composed and published,

²¹ Courier, Aug. 13, 1825; June 3, 1826; March 6, June 30, Oct. 2, 1827.

²² Idem, Sept. 27, 1825; Dec. 18, 1826; Jan. 1, June 22, 1827.

²³ Idem, Sept. 27, 1825.

²⁴ Idem, Oct. 25, 1826: "Office of general translation and interpretation, No. 120 King-Street. Commercial Houses, Insurance Companies, Magistrates Courts of Justice, Editors of Newspapers etc. are notified that at this office all official or judicial documents, commercial or political intelligence, protests, wills, letters and inventories of every description will be punctually and faithfully translated from the Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese or Latin languages—and vice versa. N. B. Merchants, Editors and others can agree by the year, for a certain specified sum, payable in advance."

²⁵ J. H. Easterby, The Rules of the South Carolina Society, Baltimore, 1937, p. 49.

²⁶ Infra, p. 25. ²⁷ Infra, note 29.

²⁸ Mi opinión sobre la educación de las mugeres. [Dedication to] Mrs. Anderson, por su amigo A. de Letamendi, St. Augustine, Feb. 23, 1824. Charleston: impresa por C. C. Sebring, 1825. Though this work was published in Charleston, it can be seen from the dedication that it may well have been completed before the author's arrival there.

²⁸ Courier, Feb. 28, 1828: "An address on the utility of studying the modern languages, was delivered a day or two hence by Sr. A. de Letamendi, to his pupils in the Male Academy of the South Carolina Society . . . a few copies of the address have been left at the bookstore of Mr. Berrett, in Broad-Street, w[h]ere they may be obtained at 12 1/2 cents each." This work is apparently non-extant. A few quotations from it are to be found in the Southern Literary Review for November, 1828.

both in English and in Spanish, an interpretation of the Spanish revolutionary period of 1814–23,³⁰ an essay on legislation³¹ and an article on the Republic of Colombia.³² He was also the author of an essay on commerce.³³ His technical and pedagogical works include a Spanish grammer,³⁴ a method for the study of French, Spanish, Italian, and English;³⁵ two French grammars;³⁶ and an essay on rhetoric.³⁷ Two of his literary works were also written in Charleston, an essay on epic poetry³⁸ and a ballad on the death of the Spanish general, Riego.³⁹ Letamendi published, in addition, after his return to Spain, two treatises on diplomatic law⁴⁰ and two novels.⁴¹

His activities and interests while a resident of Charleston were not, how-

**Notas históricas sobre la revolución de España, comprendiendo la época de 1814 hasta 1823. Charleston, Ellis y Neufville, 1826. This work has a dominant pedagogical purpose, as is revealed in the words of the Advertencia: Como estas notas históricas se publican con el objeto de que los jóbenes que se dedican al importante estudio de la lengua castellana, en los Estados Unidos de América, tengan un libro uniforme, el autor ha creído ventajoso para este objeto publicar también un ensayo de poesía épica al fin de esta obra que tiene referencia con la historia de España en la época de la invasión de la Península por la tropas de Buonaparte en 1808. For the circumstances surrounding the publication of the English version see "French and Spanish Works . . .", loc. cit., No. 42.

31 Infra, note 33.

³² Published in the Courier, May 16, 1827. The article is entitled "Dictatorship" and is concerned with Simón Bolívar.

³³ Apparently non-extant. This work was to have formed part of a miscellany to be published by subscription in 1827. See "French and Spanish Works . . .," loc. cit., No. 44.

³⁴ Spanish Grammar. Dedicated to the youth of North America by A. de Letamendi, late consul of Spain for East-Florida. Charleston, South Carolina. Printed and published by Wm. Riley, 1826.

³⁵ [Improved Cacology or a new Syntaxical Method to Learn Modern Languages with Facility, Correctness and Propriety, after the System of M. Munier . . .] No copy located. Proposals for printing are to be found in the Courier for March 22, 1828.

²⁶ [Improved Tacology [sie] or a new Method to Learn the French Language with Facility, Correctness and Propriety, after the System of several Celebrated Instructors in Europe.] No copy located. [Copyrighted] Charleston, 1829.

An Introduction to the French Language with Classical, Analytical and Synthetical Elucidations. W. E. and S. A. Johnson, Columbia [S. C.] and Wm. H. Berrett, Charleston, 1830.

³⁷ Apparently never published. It was written as an aid to students of Spanish and was to have been published by subscription. Cf. Courier, Sept. 11, 1827.

38 Supra, note 30.

39 Supra, note 33.

40 Atribuciones consulares o manual para los cónsules de España en países extranjeros. Madrid, Imprenta de I. Sancha, 1835.

Tratado de jurisprudencia diplomático-consular, y manual práctico para la carrera de estado. Madrid, Imprenta de Repullés, 1843.

⁴¹ Plácido el mulato; Josefina de Comerford. Madrid, 1849.

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ever, limited to these above-mentioned efforts to earn a living. He evinced a humanitarian concern for many of his compatriots who were expelled from South and Central American countries during this period. He was instrumental in providing passage to and eventual employment for some of them in Charleston or elsewhere. 42

Letamendi's letter of farewell, published in the Courier (Dec. 31, 1828) marks the close of the Charleston chapter of his experiences in the United States and is an interesting commentary on his reactions to the people and the country of his adoption:

Mr. Editor: When banished from my native land, for having engaged myself in the honorable cause of civil liberty, I sought for an asylum in this honorable city. I was, indeed, destitute of friends and of home and without the social ties that render life dear to man. Surrounded by my family, we together thought to be already in the most hopeless orphanage; but today, what a contrast! We experience sensations similar to those we felt parting from our dearest connections. Soon after my arrival here, I was intrusted with the instruction, in modern languages, of some of the members of the most respectable families of the city; not only I received from them the compensation of my labors, but still multiplied marks of regard, sympathy and esteem-these have been constantly evinced to me until this day. And could I. without ingratitude, leave the city of Charleston, and not offer public testimony of my inward sentiments. No indeed! I am a foreigner, but not one of those who might visit your land to disregard the gifts of hospitality. I shall remain within the state of South Carolina; this like my native country, is the earthly spot where I am bound in social duty; it has supported me kindly for more than three years; my poor services are but a small tribute for the benefits I have enjoyed in it, and I shall spare no means to impart my talents to its youth, wherever I shall be requested to instruct them. and shall endeavor to deserve public or private acceptation.

Peculiar circumstances have rendered abortive the plan of instruction in modern languages, which was to have been adopted in the academies of the school of one of the most respectable societies of this city, where I was authorized to teach; my services there being of no avail. I have considered myself free to accept proposals made to me by the intelligent gentlemen who are intrusted with the superintendence of Richland School [Columbia, S. C.], to be opened on the 1st of January next, under

the plan of the most approved Gymnasia.

I have therefore identified myself for one year with the Rev. R. W. Baily and Dr. H. L. Dana, superintendents of said school, to promote and contribute to the success of their philanthropic undertaking, and hope that we shall merit by our united efforts, a fair share of public patronage.

Your obedient servant, A. de Letamendi

He apparently left the Richland School in Columbia within a few years⁴³ and from there went to Belgium as Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

42 Courier, July 8, Sept. 15, 16, 1828.

⁴³ The exact date of his departure from Columbia cannot be established. His appointment in the Richland School was for one year. His work An Introduction to

returned to Spain in 1843 and resumed his journalistic activities as a collaborator on *El Clamor Público* (1844–64), a journal edited by Don Fernando Corradi.⁴⁴

In summary it may be said that Agustín de Letamendi, diplomat, pedagogue, and man of letters was able, through the medium of his personality and varied activities, to interpret the Spanish life and culture of his day to three American communities, St. Augustine, Charleston, and Columbia. As a consul he proved himself to be conscientious and zealous in the interests of his compatriots, though not at all times diplomatically discreet. As a pedagogue and private tutor in the Romance Languages, he appeared as a new and important figure in Charleston education. As a writer of literary, historical, legal, and pedagogical works he may be considered, though not a figure of first magnitude, important enough amply to justify some further investigation of his life and writings.

the French Language, was printed there in 1830 (whether he were still there or not). The Enciclopedia universal ilustrada europea-americana, XXX, 212, gives the year 1832 as the date of his transfer to the Belgian Legation.

44 Hartzenbusch, op. cit., No. 559.

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POINSETT-CAMPBELL CORRESPONDENCE

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from October)

Washington 24th. April 1837

My dear Sir

Mr. Treat writes me that he is about to depart for Texas, to be present at the meeting of their Congress in May and offers his services while there. I have accordingly told him that you would correspond with him on the subject. This I request you to do without loss of time and in conjunction with him take all necessary measures to *locate* & render available the lands in which you have an interest.

I received your letter enclosing Mr. Wotherspoon's note. It terminates the election affair and is so far well. I am glad to learn that Mr. Bennett has received the appointment of Visitor to West Point & hope he will accept it. I do not know when the state of the public business will permit me to leave the departmt; but whenever I set out, it will be with the determination to return by the same boat, so as not to be absent more than ten days. The accumulation of business, which must take place even in so short a period appals me and at this season it would be impolitic and unwise to remain longer absent. If Charleston were pleasant in August I would willingly postpone my visit until then.

Remember me cordially & kindly to Mr. Bennett and to Jeff. and give my love to Margaret in which Mrs. Poinsett would unite if she were here or knew I was writing to you.

Yours very truly, J. R. Poinsett

> Washington 26th Decr. 1837

My dear friend

I have this instant received your letter and make a leisure moment to reply to so much of it as relates to my affairs. Whatever Memminger, McCrady & yourself advise and resolve on I cheerfully concur in. I am sure if the real estate is sold piecemeal & the interest commissions etc. continue to exceed my income, the whole will be swallowed up and I shall still remain in debt. If the debt therefore can be sonsolidated and some arrangement made whereby the whole income can cover the interest & com-

missions I shall be more than satisfied and obliged to those, who will effect such a measure.

I thought it best to leave the nomination of appraisers to the collector. I am sorry his choice will prove unsatisfactory.

By tomorrow's mail I shall write to Memminger -

Yours truly J. R. Poinsett

> Washington June 11th. 1838

My dear Friend

I have recovered very much since we parted, but having resumed my official duties am again overworked for our difficulties increase and fall heaviest on my department. I had already considered the subject you mention in your first letter and determined to remain at all hazards. Indeed with the exception of Climate my situation is advantageous & agrable. Enjoying the confidence of the President, of Congress and of the Nation and holding a responsible station on the proper administration of which at this period so much depends. The Cherokee measure which alarmed my friends greatly at first has terminated triumphantly in Congress, and cannot fail to be advantageous to the administration. My attention is now turned to the Northern frontier. Peace must be preserved there and the honor of the Country maintained. I have received notice of a gang of desperadoes having occupied a number of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, and am taking measures to attack & route them out.

Yeadon says that the party movement at Columbia was instigated by instructions from Washington. I hope neither he nor any one supposes that I meddle with such small matters or attempt to control in any respect the politics of the State. We have it is true a Senator who ought to be sent back to Virginia. The only one, who opposed the adoption of measures towards the Cherokees dictated by humanity & sound policy. (Legaré defended them ably in the house) Preston attacked them wickedly & ignorantly representing the Death of the heroic Osceola as the effect of his removal from the fine & wholesome climate of Florida, to the foul & pestiferous swamps of South Carolina. I think the Corporation of Sullivan's Island ought to repel this foul calumny upon their favorite retreat from the diseases of the city.

The books are recovered and in my possession.

Both Mrs. Poinsett and myself sympathized with Margaret on the death of her favorite cousin & desire to be affectionately remembered to her. My best regards to Mr. Bennett to whom I will write soon. I rarely

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be to know use my pen for it fatigues me more than the performance of any other duty, and I find it easier to dictate.

I have given directions to employ in preference the Charleston provided a steamer is wanted & the service can be obtained on equally advantageous terms etc. etc.

Yours as ever J. R. Poinsett

> Washington May 18th 1840

My dear friend

If I do not write instanter it is always doubtful when I can write. The Documents you require shall be sent forthwith. They will give you a true view of the real state of things.

There is no truth in the rumours of a disruption of the Cabinet. The cause assigned for Mr. Kendall's retirement is the true one. He had the alternative presented to him of ceasing to be Pt. Mr. Genl. or ceasing to

exist, and wisely chose the former.

The Pennsylvanians, some of them, are angry with Mr. Paulding on acct. of his Court Martialing Elliot & the Virginians have chosen to attribute the defeat of the party there to my scheme for the Militia. The President promptly & properly refused to separate himself from me in that matter, and I am engaged in defending us both. Mr. Forsyth's letter injures only himself; and the Cabinet may be said to be as harmonious as it ever was. The slight defeat in Virginia has had the good effect of rousing the Dem. party every where, and I am satisfied we shall beat the enemy in the fall. I think Mr. Yeadon should be compelled to take his position & not sit upon the fence railing at those whose cause he says he will & does espouse and lauding the adverse party.

I shall loose all confidence in the intelligence of the people if they should be led by the contemptible arts now practised by the Whigs to vote for

Harrison.

Mr. & Mrs. Pringle arrived here yesterday, Sunday quite well and upon enquiring for you & Margaret expressed their regret at not having seen you.

He says the meeting was overwhelming and I hope the movement will be followed up thoughout the state. Goodby remember me affectionately to Margaret. Mrs. Poinsett would unite with me in best wishes if she knew I was writing.

Yours very truly, J. R. Poinsett Private My dear Sir

Washington Septr. 26, 1840

I avail myself of the attacks made upon the administration through me to address my fellow citizens and those whom I regard as my immediate constituents in defense of the President and incidentally of my own course as a member of this administration.

I am aware that you will all say that such a proceeding is entirely unnecessary in our own State; but the arguements and facts contained in this document will it is hoped, if extensively circulated produce a beneficial effect in the South & throughout the Slave holding States. I beg therefore that you will consult our friends as to the best means of giving it a wide publicity. See Mr. Pinckney, Mr. McCrady, Mr. McGrath, Captn. McDonald, Col. Condy, Mr. Rhett and such other personal friends & friends of the administration as you think proper and with their concurrence do what you think best to bring the adress before the Southern people. I shall send the letter by today's or tomorrow's mail to Dr. Johnson and write him likewise on the subject.

I am dear sir with esteem & regard yours truly J. R. Poinsett

> White house Peedee March 12, 1842

My dear friend

The hogs & pigs arrived at the White House in good order and well conditioned and are really as fine animals of their kind as I ever saw.

I have written today to Mr. Bennett to ask him to assign Dr. Johnson's Bond to Messrs. Robertson & Blacklock, and wish you to explain the matter to Jefferson. The Factors advanced the money to enable me to take up a debt incurred to relieve my friend and at the earnest request of Mr. Bennett. The funds were misapplied but that was no fault of mine. The Doctr. gave me up property to the amt. as estimated by him at \$5000 worth abt. 4000 wh. I mortgaged directly to Mr. Bennett and thereby increased his security so much. The Doctr. subsequently gave a Bond for the balance which I think it fair should be made liable for the advances made by Messrs. Robertson & Co. It may never be available but its assignment will show my disposition not to burthen my wife's estate. I think Jefferson will see the Justice & propriety of this assignment.

We are all well and once more alone. Mr. Van Buren spent a week with us and dined with the PeeDee Club, as jovial a set as So. Ca. can boast.

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M gr Paulding says it reminded him of the grand old times when men sang songs & drank wine. I sent them to Kingstree where they found a carriage waiting to carry them to Col. Singleton's.

Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in kind regards & love to Margaret & the Children -

ever yours truly
J. R. Poinsett

The Homestead July 28th. 1845

My dear friend

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I remember Mr. Dukes very well & take pleasure in recommending him to Govr. Wright. I was afraid you were going to ask my good offices for some federal office in which case I would have refused. The powers that be are afraid of offending the idol of the State by holding any correspondence with me and I have written to them for the last time.

I am glad you like the Eulogy. My fellow Citizens in these parts would not have been satisfied with fine words alone & they wanted to know something of the man they venerated & whose loss they deplored. It is amusing though that the Union is afraid to repeat union sentiments emanating from a union man in South Carolina.

Mrs. Poinsett & myself sympathize with you & Margaret and we hope the northern trip you propose will benefit her health. We think it must, for a change of air & scene is what she wants. If this were cool enough it would give us great pleasure to aid in restoring her to health & strength. But it has been hotter & drier than ever known by living man, and the green lawn is now brownish pink. Nothing has kept us alive but active employment. The total destruction of our fruit has contributed to the health of the fruit eaters, but I dread the season for grapes which is approaching. My vinery is a sight worth coming from town to look upon. In another month it will be worth something extra to pluck the lucious fruit which hangs in bright clusters innumerable. I will write to some of my friends before you go and sent the letters to town. Mrs. Poinsett charges you not to take Margaret too soon from her sick chamber. She sends her love in which I join very cordially.

Yours very truly, J. R. Poinsett

My dear Sir

I thank you for the paper the Editorial is well done and I feel flattered & gratified by such a notice. I find upon enquiring, that Mr. Simms did not

say enough to justify me in writing a letter on the subject; but I have sketched very hastily notes [?] for an Editorial which the Mercury can make use of if it seems desireable. Genl. Taylor will at least be deemed good authority in corroboration of Mr. Calhoun's views.

Yours truly J. R. Poinsett

> White house April 16 th. 1847

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The following notes, included with the correspondence, are unsigned but were probably made by James B. Campbell.

1. Mr. Poinsett spoke frequently of his residence at Edinboro and with most agreable recollections of the place and people—one little adventure that he has more than once referred to—it was of an amusing and ridiculous character but not suitable for publication.

2. He spoke of his residence at Lisbon and in portugal but I recollect

at this time nothing worth minuteing down.

3. I have often heard him say that he had heard Burke Fox Pitt and Sheridan speak in the house of Commons but that it was while a school boy and I am inclined to think that it was while very young. It could hardly have been while at Woolwich for he was then upwards of 20 years old and fully capable of appreciating them, which he did not consider himself at the time he was in the habit of going on holidays to the house of Commons.

His reminiscences of the visit to Europe in 1801 residence in Paris at that period his journeys in Switzerland were exceedingly interesting. At or near Neufchattel during that journey on foot with a servant who carried his luggage he had an adventure of a most romantic sort in protecting a mother and daughter whose chatueau had been pillaged and burnt by the French soldiers. The mother at last finding both could not be taken to a place of safety entrusted her child to him upon the faith of his being an American and he succeeded in delivering her in safety to an uncle a clergyman sufficiently distant from the frontier according to the mother's directions.

In 1802 he was present at the grand ceremony at Notre Dame of Celebrating the Concordat with the Pope and sat between two of the celebrated Marshalls Massena and, I think, McDonald. His account of their denunciations of Religion of the Pope and of Napoleon were very graphic.

He was present at the famous interview in March 1803 between Lord

Whitworth the English Ambassador and the first Consul (Napoleon). Mr. P. was in the suite of the Austrian Embassy.

Joseph Allen Smith had taken lessons in fencing from Massenna in Italy (at Milan) while the future marshall of France was the fencing master of his regiment, and Mr. Poinsett was through Mr. Smith made acquainted with Massena at Paris then a general of Division and by him was placed upon terms of familiar intercourse with most [sic] the generals and marshalls whose histories are now inseperable from the history of the Consulate and Empire.

In their society he mingled at this time (1801 to 1803) freely and familiarly. I have heard him speak of visiting Napoleon while shut up in a dark room from the effects of a gunshot wound received from Napoleon himself. This accident which occured between them is but little known.

Mr. Poinsett was indebted too to his friend Mr. Smith for his favourable introduction to the court of Saint Petersburg. Mr. Smith was a man of fortune of letters, good taste and great success in Society who passed many years in Europe in the early years of our government. Mr. Poinsett always said that amicable relations which have always existed between Russia and this country were first established by Mr. Smith though he held no official position there.

Mr. Poinsett was not only received at court but was even upon terms of personal familiarity with the Emperor and the Empress mother. Among others whose acquaintance he formed at this period were Sir Charles Stuart afterwards Lord Stuart de Rothesay and Lord Royston the Eldest son of the 3rd. Earl of Hardwicke both of about his age. Royston and himself became quite intimate and subsequently accompanied him on his Eastern tours.

Stuart was more reserved and disliked the American Consul Mr. Harris our only representative there at the time. Mr. J. Q. Adams was in the habit of relating an anecdote connected with these associations and which he learned at St. Petersburgh. At a semi-public or official entertainment where the ministers representatives and visitors from different countries were present Harris the Consul and Poinsett were the only Americans. Harris was in due time called upon for a toast or sentiment and gave one. Stuart refused to drink it turned his glass down in a way to call the attention of the company and create the impression that he intended to insult our country or at least our representative. Harris made no demonstration and the matter passed off till Mr. Poinsett without any breach of etiquette had an opportunity. He stood up and called the attention of the company to the toast he was about to propose and requested them to fill to it at the same time turning and resting his eye upon Sir Charles Stuart—when all were ready he repeated in a slow and loud voice the very words of the toast

Harris had offered and which Stuart had refused to drink a few minutes before. He with out hesitation drank it with Mr. Poinsett. The occurence created much remark and the next day messages passed through Lord Royston—when Stuart most frankly avowed that he had no intention to insult America or offend Mr. Poinsett.

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THE JOURNAL OF JOHN BLAKE WHITE

Edited by PAUL R. WEIDNER

(Continued from October)

April 1803

This morning about day break Allston, Walter, Austin, Dana & myself sat out upon a pedestrian excurtion to Windsor. It being situated about 22 miles from London, we had a most delightful walk, perfectly at our ease, admiring the beauty of the country, and the innumerable magnificent places, & elegant country seats which alternately presented themselves to our view. Long before we arrived were the turrets & spires of this venerable & magnificent pile perceptable. We reached Windsor about three in the afternoon, and after having taken of dinner, we proceeded to View the Castle, over every part of which we were conducted, and examined as minutely as we could, in so hasty a visit, the innumerable objects worthy attention. The King & the Royal family were then at Windsor. After having gone through the Castle, understanding that it was usual for the King & his family to walk of an evening on the Terrace, we all resorted to this place to enjoy this novel scene. At the first gate leading to the terrace a centinel is placed; each of us had a small switch or twig in our hand, which however we were requested to deposit with this centinel before we were permitted to pass. We here found his Majesty, attended by a numerous progeny, of Sons & daughters, also attended by a great many of the Nobility. They were here regaling themselves, on a beautiful and extensive terrace, by walking backwards & forward, being entertained at the same time by two bands of musicians, situated at a considerable distance from each other, who during this while played alternately as his Majesty passed & repassed them. The King is remarkably fresh looking & ruddy, rather inclining to be fat. He was dressed plain & very neatly, with nankin small clothes, white waistcoat, and light colored sky-blue coat, with the ensigns of the star & the garter. He wore a cocked hat & walked with a cain in his hand. There appeared a studied uniformity in the dress of the rest of the family, they all being dressed nearly as above described. The King seemed quite facetious with those about him, his utterance is uncommonly rapid, and he laughs a great deal. It is a mark of respect which all present pay, to stand uncovered as his Majesty passes & repasses. I was afraid that our friend Austin would have become conspicuous in his

An account of this excursion is given also by William Austin, Letters from London, 1804; Letter 34, pp. 242-248.

refusing to subscribe to this pittyful little deference to royalty. The Queen after a while joined her Royal Consort, & shortly after the Princess Elizabeth. Prince...² was here present, not long since returned from his principality in Holland, whence he thought it prudent to make his escape. The Castle of Windsor contains the celebrated invaluable productions of the pencil, the Cartoons of Raffaelle. I found an engraver employed in making drafts from them, with the intention of publishing a sett of new prints of them. They will be the largest engravings & no doubt the best that have ever appeared of these invaluable productions. The Castle contains innumerable most invaluable pictures, besides many other subjects not only of curiosity but of admiration. There is here an inimitable picture, representing two misers, in the act of counting over their bags of treasure. This was painted by one ... originally a blacksmith.³

This Castle as is well known, was built by William the Conqueror, and has been continually improved by almost every succeeding monarch. It has been greatly improved & many parts much beautified by his present Majesty, with whom it is said it has ever been to him a favourite retreat. And well might it be so, as it has every recommendation to render it enchanting and delightful. The surrounding country, viewed in any direction from this venerable pile, presents a most inviting prospect. Well might scenes like these, have inspired the mind of Pope, with sublime & poetical effusions. From the Round Tower, a wonderfully expanded view is seen, embracing it is said, a considerable part of twelve Counties. In a certain part of the Castle are exhibited the flags which are annually presented by the Herald of the Duke of Marlborough, as is before described. Here are also shewn in what is called the Grand Chamber the coats of mail of King John of France and David King of Scotland, who were both retained here prisoners of State at the same time. This evening Walter and Austin proceeded some miles further in spite of our pursuasion and earnest solicitations. They were on their way in a pedestrian excurtion to Oxford. The next morning, we, who remained, paid a visit to Eaton College, situated but a little distance from Windsor. In this little walk we derived peculiar delight. We fealt ourselves treading on classic ground. Here the walls in every direction were scored with names, & initials & dates, the simple record of thousands who are now reposing in the silent tomb, and many of whom, have left little other traces behind them, or perhaps traces not more deserving of attention. We sought in every direction for some idle traces

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² In all probability, an allusion to William V of Holland, who had been deposed in 1802.

³ "The Misers," by Quentin Matsys (1466-1530). Leonard Collman, Windsor Castle, Official and Authorized Royal Guide, 1894, p. 61, lists it among the pictures which hang in the room known as the Queen's Closet. Matsys, a Flemish artist born in Louvain, was a blacksmith in early life.

of those who have since distinguished themselves in life's theatre. Here by accident we found the names of Shenstone & of Gray. This was more gratifying to us than if we had had an opportunity of reading their most long and pompous epitaph. We made of it a sentimental treat. The Classes were not at Eaton, it being vacation, but we strolled about in every direction to examine all that was externally admirable in this venerable Seminary.

The retreats & inviting promenades about this place are numerous & seem to invite contemplation and study. From a delightful medow to the back of the College I made a small sketch with my pencil of the magnificent Castle which rose with majesty to my view. In Windsor Mr. West has a

little retreat, but he was at this time in London.

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We returned in the evening to London, in a very full Stage. We met with some curious characters. Particularly with an old Farmer who was going to London with two of his daughters, very pretty girls. They seemed much flattered by the attentions we paid them, nor was the old Gentleman in any way displeased at finding us noticing particularly his girls. They appeared to be harmless innocent creatures, & although I verily believe that neither of us would have harmed either of them in the slighest respect, vet at the same time, we could not help wandering, that any man who had so far advanced in life, as this good father appeared to be, could possess such little discretion upon a matter of so much delicacy & of such importance to his children. We could not help concluding that, considering the artlessness of these poor girls (for they had never been to London before) the temptations and alurements which would be afforded them in this sink of viciousness, & the negligence simplicity & utter inexperience of their parent and protector, their destiny was certain, their ruin inevitable. I could not in truth, but pity in my soul, those poor, innocent, unsuspecting creatures, who were hastening like victims to the Alter.

Hampstead was our favourite place of resort as a relaxation from our serious studies, almost every once, sometimes twice a week. It being situated about four miles out from where we lived, on the declivity of a hill, we always found pleasure in this little excurtion. On the summit of the Hill lies what is called Hampstead Heath, whence the views of the Metropolis are peculiarly fine. We generally were accommodated very handsomely at a neat public house, called the Spaniard's head. We most generally take our walk to this favourite place, over Primrose Hill. A pleasant little place not far from this called Chalk Farm, we often visit. This affords a pleasing walk in the evening. Here we generally take a cup of tea. There are various kinds of games played at this place. We never partake in amusements of this kind ourselves, but derive our amusement at

beholding the interest they create in the breasts of others.

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Our Party with the addition of our fasecious friend Brooksby, devoted a day to a promiscuous ramble to many of the circumjacent places, villages &c. about the Metropolis. We Particularly paid attention to the pleasant little village of Hornsey, situated in the County of Middlesex, about 5 miles from London. Through this village runs the celebrated river, called the new river, rather an artificial reservoir, from which the greater part of the inhabitants of the West End of London, are supplied with water, by means of subterranian tubes or pipes, leading to each house, and then conducted at pleasure into any part of the house.

On another occasion we visited Hampton Court Palace, distant perhaps about 13 miles from London. It is a magnificent and superb palace, & the pleasure grounds & gardens are laid out with infinite taste, & adorned with elegance. A curious Labyrinth is here shewn to strangers, out of the maze of which it is impossible to extricate oneself, being once bewildered. After perplexing ourselves a long time, we were at length compelled to call for our guide. It is formed of hawthorn bushes. The Palace is shewn to visiters for a shilling each. It contains a vast collection of most admirable pictures, particularly some of the finest of Vandike's Paintings. Among these is the celebrated full length picture of Charles I. on horseback, accompanied by attendants &c.

I never suffer any opportunity to pass of seeing the choicest collections of pictures by the ablest masters. Among the best & most valuable private collections in London, are those of Jonathan Hope's and that of . . . Angerstine's.⁴ That of the latter is perhaps the most extensive, but those of the former the most choice & select. There are in the collection of Mr. Angerstine many of the finest works of *Titian*. Two Landscapes of Claud, which cost the proprietor 7000 guineas, one an evening scene, the other a morning view. The finest pictures of the kind in the world. In the former piece, the bold & enterprizing artist, has introduced the sun himself, whose brightness almost dazzles the beholder. The whole performance exhibits indeed one of the most brilliant effects of color, of light & shadow, and of magnificence of composition I ever beheld displayed in one picture. But

⁴ Joseph Farington, in his *Diary* (edited by James Greig, 1923, Vol. I, pp. 88-89), notes under the entry of January 27, 1795, that "the Mr. Hopes have brought to England their fine collection of pictures..." The editor adds in a footnote, "The Hopes of Amsterdam were bankers and merchants in the Dutch city. John Williams Hope began life as a clerk in the firm, and ultimately became a partner.... It was Henry Hope and his family that came to England in 1794." The Hope collection, sold at Christie's in 1814, after the death of Henry Hope, contained 286 paintings.

John Julius Angerstein (1735-1823), wealthy merchant and philanthropist, assembled a collection of pictures comparable to that of the Hopes. It was offered for sale after his death, and the greater part of it, purchased by the English government in 1824, became the nucleus of the present National Gallery.

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the most choice picture in this collection, for the grandeor of the Composition, and in fact, the combination of almost every excellence of the art, is the celebrated original from the hand of the Immortal Michael Angelo, the Resurrection of Laserus. Here our blessed Saviour is represented, biding him come forth from the Grave. The scene is truly magical. Lasarus, on the foreground, is seen, in the agonies of resuscitation, strugling to disengage himself from his winding sheat, & apparently overwhelmed with love and adoration of that omnipotent being who had restored him unto life. The surrounding multitude are filled with wonder & astonisment at what they behold. This picture was by some ingenious artifices brought over from the continent to England, and was purchased by Mr. Angerstine. This gentleman though a merchant, is one of the greatest Patrons of the fine Arts, in England. For this picture alone he paid the immense sum of £ 10000. He also possesses the greater part of the Pictures which once composed the Milton Gallery, painted by Fuseli.⁵ In this collection are also seen the original paintings of Hogarth, of the Rake's Progress, and the Harlot's progress. These pictures, after the death of their author, brought far more money than he in his lifetime ever possessed. But, with both Poets & Painters, it often happens, that they never live, till after they are dead.

I often go in company with Walker, to the apartments of Laurence & Sir William Beechie, Portrait painters most deservedly of the highest standing in England, and who are alternately rivals of each other. Their Excellence is great, but they excel each after his own manner. The performances of Laurence possess wonderful grace and elegance and everything appears to be produced as it were, by one stroke of the pencil. His stile of coloring, though it have nature for its original, is notwithstanding peculiar in itself, and remarkable for its facility, & at the same time, for its brilliance. The pictures of Beechie are by no means so remarkable for elegance, his atitudes seem all studied, and art is too apparent in all of his compositions. Whatever he introduces, appears to be brought in as it were without consent of the object: one views the pictures of Laurence, and forgets the painter. Yet although the pictures of Beechie appear to be more labored, he is far from being wholly inelegant, and generally he disposes his labor to much effect in rendering his coloring remarkably brilliant and transparent.

⁶ Thomas Lawrence (1769–1830), and Sir William Beechie (1753–1839).

⁵ The Milton Gallery of Henry Fuseli (1741–1825) was a series of forty paintings illustrating the poems of Milton. According to the original plan they were to be published as engravings in William Cowper's projected edition of Milton. Though the publication of the edition was interrupted by Cowper's insanity, Fuseli pushed his part of the project to completion, and in 1799 opened the paintings to public exhibition. They were not popular. See Lionel Cust, "Henry Fuseli," D N B, XX (1899), pp. 334–399.

Laurence paints generally with a thick body of Color, Beechie commonly finishes with glazzing and skumbling to a considerable degree. They are both indeed admirable painters, it is well worth remarking however, how highly they both excel, by pursuing such different modes. These Gentlemen, annually make a grand display of their excellence at the Royal Exhibition, which takes place every May and continues open for the space of about six weeks.

Mr. Laurence I was informed is the Son of an Innkeeper in or about London, and has had a good education. He is deservedly reckoned one of the handsomest men in England. He is about six feet in height slim & well proportioned. His complexion is clear, his countenance open. His forehead remarkably high, inclining to be bald, his hair almost black. His eyes, dark, large & melting, though at times expressing much fire. His nose aqueline and when he smiles, he displays a beautiful set of white wellset teeth. In short every feature indicating a mind susceptible of every grace, and (if there be any thing in these external indications) expressive of every virtue. He appears to be well bred, and remarkably refined in his manners. He has accumulated a considerable fortune, and appears to live in a stile of ease and elegance. He is continually and closely employed in painting portraits of different sizes, for which he readily receives from 50 to 1000 guineas. His annual income is reckoned to be extremely liberal. Sir William Beechie, though now in the full enjoyment of ease and affluence, was when he first came into life extremely indigent. So embarrassed at one time, I have been credibly informed, that he frequently had not wherewithal to procure his daily bread. That he has often times, been driven to the alternative of seeking his meals, (perhaps with a crust procured with difficulty) about the gardens & ponds in the neighborhood of London, for cresses &c. Such are the horrible shifts to which some of the ablest and best men are sometimes reduced. But, such examples are, or ought to be truly beneficial to those who have causes of complaint [i.e., to complain of] the capriciousness of fortune, such examples should teach us to fortify our minds in the day of adversity, which they surely will if properly considered. They will teach us, that however deplorable our situations may be, yet by constancy and by steady habits of perseverence, our difficulties most commonly will be surmounted.

"Seprat infestis metuit secundis Alteram sortem bene præperatum Pectus."

May 1st 1803.

This morning by day break my good friend Walker called upon me, before I was yet out of bed, & according to our determination on the preceeding

7 At this point the second of White's notebooks comes to an end.

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evening we proceeded to a May Pole which was erected not a great distance from where we lived. We were highly gratified by visiting this delightful jubilee. Our way to this general rendezvouz, we found crowded by smiling well dressed Lasses, who urged us at every step to buy a nosegay, with which they were well supplied: to have refused providing ourselves with such a passport would have been offering an insult to the providers of this happy innocent festivity: and the Godess Flora who presided over these innocent passtimes, would surely have looked upon us with frowning indignation. We joined in the sports and amusements of this chearful and enlivening scene, with all the enthusiasm that a lovely, smiling May morning is capable of inspiring, after the thick and gloomy days of a London Winter. We found the assembly around the May Pole very great, and here several hundred were engaged in the exercise of the Foot Ball. Much agility is required in playing, and great activity, for if accidentally one shloulld be thrown it would be a difficult matter for him to rise before he had been trampled, and bruized considerably. The whole represented an animated and lively scene, and myself & Friend returned to breakfast highly gratified by this little excurtion. This day is likewise a Gala day for the Chimney sweeps, who enjoy themselves as highly as the nature of their unfortunate & miserable situations will admit. They dress themselves all in phantastical habiliments, besmear their faces after a ludicrous manner, and one of their party being shut up in a kind of cage, formed of green bushes, in this manner they parade the streets & endeavor by their antic tricks &c. to attract the smiles and a few ha'pence from the liberal, & the generously disposed part of the community. I could never learn what was intended by . . . in the Bush as he is called. Though I presume it to be emblematical of some mystery in the annals of the sootty race. I have understood, that these poor unfortunate beings (for who can contemplate their condition but with pity) on every anniversary of this day, are feasted by the bounty of Lady Montague.

June 4th. I went this morning in company with Mrs. Kelsall & the young Ladies to Saint James's, it being the Birth Day of his Majesty. As we went merely as spectators we took a convenient situation in the palace, where we were able to observe all who entered without being particularly perceived ourselves. As we went at an early hour, we had an opportunity of being conducted through the palace previous to the arrival of the company. Although in my estination there is not much to admire either in the external or internal appearance of Saint James's, yet I must candidly confess, that I have seldom experienced so much pleasure as in visiting this ancient abode of Royalty. We were shewn the different thrones & Canopies of State, used upon various occasions. We here also saw, among the many curiosities of this place, the Bed of State, with all the rich & costly

furniture of the Bed chamber. In another part of the Palace is a magnificent Ballroom. There is here likewise a considerable stand of arms. The warders are here as at the Tower, attendants dressed and armed in like manner as at that place.

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The company began to assemble about 11 o'clock. We saw most of the courtiers as they entered, they almost all past in review before me. I could not help thinking what an excellent stand I had for a Cynick. The Ladies all appear at Court, dressed in hoops; what can be the object of this whimsical mode at this day, I am at a loss to imagine. I have several times before, visited this place, and have always been amused with something curious. Not far from the palace is the Horse Guards. Here the troops parade every morning, and the Duke of Yorks Band daily perform several admirable pieces of martial music. One morning while seated beneath a tree, (on a Bench, of which there are a number in St. James's Park) an old mutilated soldier took his seat near me. We entered into conversation, & after a little while he saluted a fine looking officer, who gallopped by, very elegantly mounted. "That Sir," sayd he, "is the Duke of York. I have fought several battles under his command, and have seen many a good man fall within one foot of him. He is a Brave officer, but no General."

As Mrs. Kelsall was about to sail for the Bahamas, she was under the necessity of meeting the Vessel at the Isle of Wight, whence she was to depart. I accompanied her & her family to this lovely place justly entitled the Paradise of England. We here remained for about three weeks & spent our time most agreeably, partaking of all the innocent pleasures which this lovely spot afforded. We constantly indulged ourselves in rambling in almost every direction about the Island, which abounds at every step with the most enchanting prospects. Carisbrook Castle we once took a view of from a little distance. I derived peculiar satisfaction from viewing this ancient Fortress, which is peculiary interesting from the circumstance of its having been the place of confinement to Charles I.

The scenery about this spot is remarkably grand and picturesque. Before we left the spot, the shades of evening began to steal upon us. I shall never forget the impression made upon my mind by the magnificence of the scenery. We lodged at the house of a Mr. Kempe, a house keeper at Rhide. After the departure of Mrs. Kelsall & two of her daughters Henrietta & Eliza, I returned with Charlotte & her niece to London.

Sadler's Wells is a summer theatre at which the amusements consist chiefly of Pantomimes, dancing on the rope and wire, tumbling &c. I here saw a vast display of bodily strength by a man whom they called the Patagonian. By some means he made out to dispose seven stout men about him in such a manner as that their whole weight should hang upon

^{*} Frederick Augustus, Duke of York (1763-1827), the second son of George III, had been commander-in-chief since April, 1798.

him, and in this manner he walked & moved in various ways with great facility, and much to the astonishment of the spectators. The interior of this Theatre is very neat, and constructed after a circular plan, and at certain times equestrian performances are exhibited there.

I am now often employed in making arrangements for my departure to To me it is astonishing, that I have remained here so long & within so short a distance of Paris, without visiting that celebrated seat of the fine arts, and I find myself now, on the very eve of separating myself from Europe by a distance of thousands of miles. Shall I ever pardon myself for this folly!-never, never! How often have I been upon the wing to go to the Continent, when by that cursed love of ease, that unpardonable propensity of procrastination which surely reigns within me, more powerfully than within the breast of any other being I have been as often prompted to postpone my intention [i.e., intended] departure, shameful reflection! Imperious necessity recalls me [to] my native Land! Yet. I will not repine. I will endeavor to hope, that Heaven has so directed this event, that the result may prove beneficial, and may tend to my lasting happiness. This I would more readily hope, had my stay proceeded from any other cause than my own folly: Yet how can I presume to hope a happy result from those causes which remained wholly within my own controul, yet which I altogether neglected to improve? Now the die is cast, so let the result be ill or favorable, I most submit, & strive in future to improve those opportunities which time & chance may present.

I daily embrace every opportunity to see the finest & the best productions in the art, by the ablest artist[s] both ancient & modern. I strive to im-

prove every moment of my time now remaining of my stay here.

The idea of parting with those good Friends with whom I have passed several years of unequalled happiness & delight is a most painful reflection to me; the nearer the time approaches, the more arduous appears the task of separating from them.

A few evenings ago, I invited the members of the *midnight Crew* to spend the evening at my apartments. It was a most cordial meeting, and indeed highly gratifying to my feelings to find that those whom I so much esteemed heartily reciprocated my regard. The early part of the evening was devoted to serious conversation, such as naturally arises, when real friends are about to separate, *perhaps to meet no more*. I had composed a short & appropriate address, which I delivered and took my leave of them *forever*. After supper, we were entertained by Brooksby, who concluded his performance by a most affecting piece of music, well adapted to the occasion. This last meeting, of so many chosen hearts connected by such a similiarity of views and inclinations was highly interesting, and the separation truly pathetic. It was the last time we all met together.

I waited in turn upon the various families with whom I have been since

my abode here in habits of intimacy, and took my leave of them all. I particularly regretted being separated from the families of Mrs. Moultrie, Levett, Parsons, and that of Coln. Wightman, with whom I ever have found a most cordial welcome at their houses, and in whose society I have never failed to derive much happiness and delight.

I had now lived in London going on four years, but on the very eve of my departure, I found that I had many very import[ant] lessons to be informed of as to the ways of the world. It was a lesson, for which, as I was fortunate enough not to be obliged to pay with life or member, I may upon the whole consider as cheaply purchased, and one, which I am well assured, I will not forget in a hurry. I would rather have paid however for my information at almost any other time, for I was rather low in purse, as I had appropriated all I could spare to the purchase of what I needed, except what I thought necessary to take me out of the Kingdom, by answer-

ing many little contingent expences that might arise.

Two or three mornings before my departure I took my trunks, with a case or two containing a few antique models, with others of pictures of my own performance &c. and carried them down to a Quay on the Thames to have them taken on board of the Ship which lay in the River. I found the boatmen, all extremely ready to accommodate & assist me, and in a few minutes every thing I possessed was afloat and on their way to the Ship. In a few minutes more I was along side. Some of the articles were already taken on board, when to my inexpressible mortification and sorrow, one of the Custom House officers seized upon everything, in the name of the King. For a moment or two, no Culprit could have been more confounded than I was, as for some time, I could not for my life conceive in what particular I had given offence to any human being. I very soon however understood, that my high offence consisted in not having entered my articles at the Custom House and had thereby attempted to defraud his Majesty of a part of his revenue. Everything was taken into safe keeping by the off[ic]er and in a few minutes securely deposited in the chambers of the Custom House, as being forfeit to the King. What was to be done in this sad dilemma? Around me, I beheld nothing but rigidly honest & incorruptible officers: not one, who for his right hand would have received a Bribe; no, they had me too securely cought, to receive any favors at my hands; for they could now filsh me at their leisure with impunity. One in particular, affected to pity my condition, and generously offered to put me in the way of having my articles restored to me. I was instructed to write a letter to the board of Commissioners, stating all the circumstances of my case, and after two days, (days passed in the utmost anxiety & uneasiness not only for my property, but for fear lest the Vessel should depart without me) I was favored so far as to receive an order for the restoration

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of what was seized. And now began the items of my account, for from the meanest Porter to the highest officer there were charges incessantly accruing.

My mind was relieved however from a load of concern when at last I got my things safely stowed away under the Ship's Hatches. Although from the beginning to the ending, this affair, only cost me—Twenty one Guineas!!!! Never was any man beset, by a more accomplished sett of Rogues and sharpers.

October 2nd. This morning I sailed from London in the Ship Two Friends, McNiel Commander. She was destined to proceed to the Isle of Wight, where the passengers were to meet her. Being by this time pretty well filshed [of] my cash, I thought proper to go on board, and proceed round in the ship, as being attended with least expense. I therefore went down the Thame[s] as far as Graves End. I here found it was necessary that I should be provided with a Pass port, as no person without one was permitted to leave the Kingdom. I was accordingly compelled to return as speedily as possible to London in order to procure my passport.

I returned in a Hoy to town. On board I met with an old Jew by the name of Solomons, whom I often remembered to have seen when a Boy, in South Carolina, at Monk's Corner. Solomons immediately scraped acquaintance with me, and spoke of my deceased Father, with whom he said he was very well acquainted. As I so little expected to meet any one with whom I was in the slightest manner acquainted in a Hov on the Thames, I must confess, this little incident afforded me peculiar pleasure. We were a most tedious time in getting up to London, and my good Friend Solomons, entertained me with a history of his adventures. He had a hulkink Lump of a Son with him, whom he said, he had been taking to Holland, that he might see a little of the world. He determined shortly to return to America. As it began to grow late, and there was nothing provided on board of the Hoy that was eatable, Solomons opened his budget and produced me a bit of smoaked salmon (which he said he had brought from Holland with him) yet which, with a crust of bread, appeared to me the most delicious morsal I ever ate.

As good fortune would have it, on my arrival at London, I met at the Carolina Coffee house, Thomas Sumpter Esqr., a Gentleman with whom I had had the pleasure of a slight acquaintance in America. He was at

⁹ Thomas Sumter, Jr., the son of General Thomas Sumter, went to France in 1801 as Secretary of Legation in Paris. By 1803 "... Secretary Sumter found himself so out of harmony with Livingston that he resigned.... Soon after, with his wife and infant daughter, he went to England for the summer. In the fall of 1803 he finally took passage for Charleston," where he landed early in December. Anne King Gergorie, *Thomas Sumter*, 1931, p. 254.

this time private secretary to Mr. Monroe, our Minister here from America. He designed to sail with McNiel, and upon his coming to the knowledge that I was in want of a Passport, he very politely offered to facilitate my procuring one. On the ensuing morning he introduced me to Mr. Monroe, who furnished me with such documents, as enabled me to obtain my passport immediately.

This little delay, afforded me once more an opportunity of seeing my Friends, I made the best use of it in my power, and again took my leave of them all.

As I passed by my old lodgings in Warren Street I called, in a moment, upon my good old Land Lord and Land Lady Mr. and Mrs. McCullough. It was a source of truest pleasure to me, to find these honest people, with tears in their eyes, bidding me fare well.

My Friend Walker, now for the last time accompanied me to the Stage office where I started for Portsmouth, whence I made the best of my way to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, where the Vessel lay. The next morning, being the Ninth of October 1803 we all embarked and immediately put to sea. We were much crowded with passengers, there being upwards of thirty. Considering that there were so many, and naturally so great a variety of dispositions, we passed out time very agreably. A ship board is perhaps the best test of a man's real disposition. I here had an opportunity of studying the characters of all on board, and it afforded me my chief amusement during the passage.

Without meeting with any other adventures than the ordinary occurrences of a prosperous voyage, on the 20th of November we were safely moored at the Port of Charleston.¹⁰

(To be continued)

 10 The arrival of *The Two Friends* is noted in the *City Gazette* for November 21 1803, and White's name occurs in the passenger list.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by Elizabeth H. Jervey

(Continued from October)

Died, lately, at Stockbridge, Mass. General Silas Pepoon, aged 63, a most worthy, active and industrious citizen. (Wednesday, March 5, 1817.)

Died—at his Plantation, in St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Richard Eastmead. He has left behind him a tender and affectionate wife, with several children, and a concourse of friends and acquaintances to bemoan his irreparable loss. (Thursday, March 6, 1817.)

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Flinn, Mr. James Beggs to Miss Sarah Finch Mullayne, both of this city. (Saturday, March 8, 1817.)

Died, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. Mrs. Sarah R. Coates, wife of Mr. Joseph S. Coates, of this city.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell and of Mr. Mitchell King, are invited to attend the Funeral of Alexander Shirras Campbell, from the House of his mother, Corner of Laurens and East-Bay streets, at 9 o'clock This Morning, without further invitation. (Thursday, March 13, 1817.)

Married, on Tuesday night, the 11th instant, at Bellville, the seat of Col. John Mayo, near Richmond, by the Rev. John Buchannan, General Winfield Scott, of the Army of the United States to Miss Maria D. Mayo, eldest daughter of Col. Mayo.

Died at Simon's Island (Georgia) at the residence of C. S. Wylly, esq. on Wednesday, the 5th instant, Dr. George V. Proctor, Health Officer of the Port of Savannah, aged 35 years; a native of South Carolina.

Drowned, in the Mississippi, Major Horace Stark, of the United States Army; and four others, in crossing the river in a skiff, near St. Louis. (Wednesday, March 19, 1817.)

Died, at Savannah, on the 7th February last, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. John Hudson, late of this city. (Thursday, March 20, 1817.)

Married, at Norfolk, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Law, Captain Lewis Warrington, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Carey King, daughter of the late Miles King, esq. of that borough.

Died, at his Plantation, in Prince William's Parish, on the 18th inst. William Henry Williamson, Esq. aged 60 years, much lamented by many sincere friends. (Saturday, March 22, 1817.)

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Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gadsden, Mr. Edward Gamage, late of New York, to Mrs. Sarah Simmons of this city.

(Monday March 24, 1817.)

Married, at Georgetown, D. C. on the 16th instant, William Gamble, Esq. Consul of the U. S. at St. Eustatia, to Miss Ann Lee, of Blenheim, Md. (Thursday, March 27, 1817.)

Died, in Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, in the 47th year of his age, the Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho, formerly Pastor of the Hebrew Congregation in this City; and officiating as Minister of the Congregation in that place. Mr. Carvalho was deservedly esteemed for his correct deportment, and sustained a high rank as professor of the Hebrew and Chaldee language. His loss will be long and sincerely felt by his numerous friends in this country.

Died, at Wilmington, N. C. on the 19th instant, Mr. Samuel Hardinge, Comedian, formerly of the Philadelphia and Charleston Theatres. (Saturday, March 29, 1817.)

Died, in Savannah, on the 26th inst. Capt. Perley, of the brig Olivia, a native of Rowley, Massachusetts.

Died, at Havana, on the 7th inst. Capt. M. Joy, of the brig Harmony, of Boston. (Thursday, April 3, 1817.)

The Friends of the late Rev. Matthew M'Gullers, are hereby informed, that by Divine permission, a Funeral Sermon in honor of his memory, will be preached on Sunday next, in the Church at Goose Creek, where he statedly ministered. (Friday morning, April 4, 1817.)

Died on the 23d of March, at his residence on Savannah River, in Barnwell District, South Carolina, of a short but severe illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Aaron Smith, Esq. in the 59th year of his age. He was one of those worthies who bore the toils and difficulties of the Revolutionary war. Living then on the frontier of this State, his father and mother, a brother and sister were killed by the Indians; three brothers, one sister and himself made their escape, and though he was then young, he immediately took an active and successful part in subduing those savage enemies . . . and he distinguished himself to the close of the war as an officer and Soldier. . . . Long eulogy. (Copied from Georgetown, S. C. Gazette of April 9, 1817.)

We announce with much concern, the death of Major Savage Smith, who died in this town on Monday last. Eulogy....

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson, are requested to attend the Funeral of the latter, from her late residence, Hampstead, This Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Married, in this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Mr. Joseph B. Weed, to Miss Susan Wade, all of this City.

(Friday, April 11, 1817.)

Died, on Monday, the 22nd of March, in St. James, G. C. at his own house, in the 45th year of his age, the Rev. Matthew M'Cullers, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Goose Creek. He was a native of North Carolina, but was brought up chiefly in the State of Georgia.... About the year 1803 he became Pastor of the Baptist Church at Wassamasaw, and in about four years afterwards, of that at Goose Creek, which he took charge of at the time of its constitution....

Died, lately, at Burch-house near Bolton, Lancashire (Eng.) aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, the oldest preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion. In the performance of his duties he travelled nearly 100,000 miles, and preached nearly 20,000 times.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gadsden, Major G. H. Manigault, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Ann Heyward, all of this

eity. (Saturday, April 12, 1817.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Henry Bailey, Sr. Esq. and particularly the Members of the Bar, are invited to attend his funeral at 4 o'clock This Afternoon, from his late residence, No. 3 Blackbird Alley. (Monday, April 14, 1817.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the Late Mrs. Mary George, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, at No. 40 Market-street, This

Afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. George Chapman, deceased, are requested to attend his Funeral from the Carolina Coffee-House, Tradd St. This Afternoon, at five o'clock, without further invitation. (Tuesday, April 15, 1817.)

Died, at Georgetown, on the evening of the 15th inst. after a long and most painful illness, Mrs. Mary Margaret Horry, widow of the late General

Peter Horry.... (Monday, April 21, 1817.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. William R. Jennings, late of New York, are invited to attend his Funeral, at 5 o'clock This Afternoon, from the House of the Rev. A. Fowler, No. 147 Church Street. (Tuesday, April 22, 1817.)

(To be continued)

FOUR LETTERS OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

Contributed by Anna Wells Rutledge

The originals of the first and fourth letters printed below are in the possession of Mrs. Edward Rutledge, the second of Miss Sabina Elliott Wells, and the third of Miss Julia M. Rees. With the kind permission of the owners they are reproduced here.

I

Sarah Elliott Huger to Mrs. Daniel Horry¹

New-York. Novr 4th. 1813

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An indisposition of some continuance has prevented me from thanking you before, my dear Mrs. Horry, for your last kind letter, which really afforded me so much pleasure and satisfaction as to have oblitereted the chagrin and mortification which your previously long silence had generated; from every Carolinian I gain some information respecting you and yours, but still did I regret that my intelligence was not derived from the source which I most wished to receive it. The history of your family group now divided into two establishments, was as gratifying to us, as it is interesting to you; to know that our good and excellent General2 was so well and happy in the society of his amiable daughters, affords me more real satisfaction than I can express; you will permit me therefore only to add, that one of the sincerest wishes of my heart is, that both him and yourself may never be deprived of any of the blessings which now surround you, and of which you are so deserving. Tell Harriot³ that I have often in my mind's eye, seen, Edward, Frederic, and the two elder girls; they were quite young seven years ago, but are now I suppose well grown Masters and Misses; after these, I am told, come four more; what a family to superintend! the woman you wrote to me about, has I hope proved an able assistant to Harriot in the cares of her nursery; experience has by this time satisfied you with

¹ The writer of this letter was born in 1775 the daughter of Daniel Huger (died 1799) and his wife Sabina Elliott; the recipient was before her marriage Harriott Pinckney (1748–1830). The date of the latter's marriage to Daniel Horry was Feb. 15, 1768.

² Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

³ Mrs. Frederick Rutledge (Harriot Horry), married Oct. 11, 1797 and died Oct. 13, 1858

⁴ Edward Cotesworth Rutledge (1798-1860), captain United States Navy.

⁵ Frederick Rutledge (1800-1884).

⁶ Elizabeth Pinckney Rutledge (1801-1828) and Harriot Pinckney Rutledge (Mrs. John Edward Holbrook), 1802-1862.

regard to her qualifications; however I must tell you that Mrs. King⁷ has no recollection whatever of this said Mrs Ruth Gammon, so that I am rather afraid she is somewhat deficient in veracity; unless, perhaps, the mistake arises from blending Rufus with some other Mrs. King; this possibility may be the case, as there are several ladies of that name in N. York; we are not acquainted with Mrs. King, but Mrs. Laight's sister is very intimate with her, and wrote immediately after I received your letter, to Mrs. K., requesting every necessary information respecting the good dame; and her answer was, "That no such person, came in the same vessel with her from England, neither had she any remembrance of the name during her residence in New York;" I am really truly sorry to be the communicator of such unpleasant intelligence to Harriott; I know full well, that no sensation affords more pleasure to a Mother's heart, than the consciousness of possessing a nurse on whom she can implicitly rely.

The account you gave me of dear good Mrs Foster was afflicting to us all; we had no idea that her sufferings had been so acute; good and excellent woman! what an example was her life and death, and how worthy of imitation; how often have I witnessed her struggles and exertions, and as often have I felt a new admiration for her fortitude & virtues. Poor Mrs Duane⁸ lost her eldest daughter Mrs. Genl North,⁹ just after her arrival from the South; I have not seen her since this dreadful stroke; Miss Duane talks in raptures of Carolina, there is nothing to the North she says can be compared with that enchanting state, the Paradise of which, is Pinckney's Island; both Mother and daughter speak with the greatest degree of gratitude of all your kind attentions to them; for my part, I could not help telling Miss D, that I almost believed she had serious designs on the General's heart; whenever your Brothers are spoken of, she begs to know which is meant, General Thomas Pinckney, or her General (Cotesworth meaning.) I heard a beau of Miss D, say that her farm on the Mohawk, was filled with exoticks from Pinckney's Island, all of which, she nourished with peculiar care; say to the girls we have inquired about the young lady's muffler, but can find no cause for her attachment to it, but caprice; I must tell you that on the score of dress this nymph is thought to be rather quizzical in her taste. New-York is just now quite in a state of distraction, the expected battle in Canada between Sir George Prevost and our great Genl Hampton, 10 and the arrival from England of the greater Mr Jeffrey, editor and ostensible writer for the Edinburgh review, are the important topics of conversation in this mighty city; you

⁷ Mrs. Rufus King (Mary Alsop).

⁸ Probably Mrs. James Duane (Harriet Constable).

Probably Mrs. William North (Mary Duane).
 Wade Hampton (1752–1835).

must know a very amiable young lady Miss Wilkes, ¹¹ happening to pay Scotland a visit some two years since, had the good fortune to captivate, this wonderful genius, who in the true spirit of chivalry, defies all dangers, amd in spite of War and Ocean, arrives here safe, claims the damsel from her father, who readily consented to their alliance immediately; tomorrow, the bride and bridegroom, depart for Washington, where they hope to obtain permission for a cartel to take the happy pair back to England, from whence he says, they shall proceed with every expedition to Edinburgh, and very soon after I suppose we shall have in one of his numbers, an interesting account of America. I long to see it.

Remember as all most affectionately to the households of Tradd Street and East Bay, and pray request Harriot Pinckney to steal a few moments from housekeeping, and dedicate them to her friends in New-York. Mr. Laight¹² and my sisters¹³ unite their most respectful regards with those of your sincerely attached....

P. S. My charming little niece Fanny¹⁴ hearing that I am writing to the friends of her Mother and Aunts, requests that something very kind should be said for her to you; I wish you could hear my darling speak French and play on the piano!

II.

John Wells to Sarah Elliott Huger¹⁵

Boston 25 July 1815

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We have been so incessantly occupied my dear Miss Huger since our arrival here on Friday evening, in looking around the town and in receiving and returning visits that altho we have not forgotten our friends in New York we have really not had time to write to them. I am now keeping Sabina¹6 waiting for me till I write you a few lines having determined not to leave the room until it was done. We have had a very pleasant journey, and a reception here of the most flowing hospitality. So great has been the kindness and attention shewn to us that my dearest Sabina has entirely thrown away all her prejudices against Boston Federalists, for you see none

Insurance Company of New York.

¹⁴ Fanny Caroline Laight, daughter of Edward and Anne Huger Laight, who married Francis Cottenet.

16 See note 13 above.

Charlotte Wilkes, daughter of Charles Wilkes and great-niece of John Wilkes.
 Edward Laight (1773-1852), for twenty-five years president of the Eagle Fire

¹⁸ Mrs. Edward Laight (Anne Elliott Huger) and Mrs. John Wells (Sabina Elliott Huger). The latter was born in 1781.

¹⁶ The writer (1770-1823) of this letter, a prominent New York lawyer, was the son of Robert Wells, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

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others here, and will never after this look at a Hartford Convention with the horror she used to do. By a line from Mrs Laight on a letter to your brother we learned to our great pleasure that Susan¹⁷ was better and Alfred improving. We shall continue here a few days longer & if we were to stay as long as it were pleasant I know not when we should get away. Will you allow me to trouble [you] a little with business as I suppose from Alfred's recovery you must by this time be quite in want of employment. Permit me then to give you some in begging of you to select a carpet for our two lower rooms with proper tables for the front room and a tea table for the back room. Chairs will also be wanting & if it will not be adding too much to the trouble I am giving you I wish you also to direct them. I leave the whole to your selection & taste promising most faithfully to thank you for whatever you do and to approve and confirm all your acts. Mrs. Thompson will attend to getting the carpets made & to any other details: all I wish of you is merely to select the articles & and give the necessary directions about them. The tables you will get best at Phyfe's than elsewhere, & I wish you therefore to give him the preference. I told him before I left Town that Mrs. Laight would do me the favor to call & direct what furniture I should want; but I suppose she will be out of Town & therefore write to you. Some bedroom furniture will also be wanted, such as a dressing table which if you will have the goodness to order made at the same time with the other furniture. I would not have imposed on you this trouble if I could have avoided, but as Sabina will wish to see her friends & particularly those from Carolina on her return it would be very [illegible] to me to have the house properly fitted up before our return. Sabina will write to you by Mr Ogden¹⁸ who will leave here day after tomorrow.

Believe me most truly Your affectionate brother

III.

Catherine Waties to Francis Caroline Mayrant¹⁹

Marden²⁰ April 4th 1816

Here I am my dear Frances once more again at my happy home, your letter was handed to me two days after my arrival, which was last Friday, had you been anywhere else than where you are I would say you were long in

¹⁷ Susan Laight (Mrs. Eugene Dutilh).

Probably either Aaron Ogden (1756–1839) or Thomas Ludlow Ogden (1773–1844).
 Catherine Waties, daughter of Judge Thomas Waties (1760–1828), later married

Orlando Savage Rees. Francis Carolina Mayrant (later Mrs. Robert Bentham) was the daughter of William and Ann Richardson Mayrant.

²⁰ The plantation of Judge Waties.

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answering the scrawl I so hastily wrote you while in Town, but I suppose your constant round of dissapation sometimes makes you forget your Carolina friends, the gaiety in Washington scarcely could have exceeded that in Charleston, for three weeks, Saturdays excepted, there was a Ball every night, I was completely worn out after sitting up three nights in succession, the pleasantest I was at was Mr. Poinsett's the whole garden²¹ was illuminated with coloured lamps in one corner there was a tent pitched the Piazza was entirely enclosed with sails which he borrowed from the ships, & at the extremity the flags were suspended, there we supped, four rooms were open for dancing & a chamber was prepared for the ladies, his library the ladies all visited, where we saw a most elegant collection of books, & handsome prints, about 10 O'clock the company were thrown into great confusion by the appearance of several masks, their characters were extremely well supported but we soon heard who they were, in the course of the evening I suppose at least 20, made their appearance.

Young Arthur Middleton was Harlequin, James Ferguson Columbine, & William Crafts²² a french Marquis, little Mr. Phillips tried to impersonate a monk but I dont think he succeeded very well, all the other masks I did not know, altogether I think it was the handsomest & most agreeable party I ever was at, the supper table was very elegantly decorated, it was laid 2 sides of the Piazza, you may suppose what a crowd there was, when they had to spread more tables, I saw there your Aunt Mrs. Richardson and Laura, 23 Mary Lowndes was married a few days before we left town, they said her wedding was to be a very private one, but there were 40 persons at it almost all Uncles and Aunts of both sides, excepting Mr. & Mrs. Derby who were the intimate friends of Mr. Kinloch; Mrs. L.²⁴ was making great preparations the whole winter for the wedding, buying up the greatest profusion of elegant cloaths, she gave 50 doll for 2 lace & muslin spencers for her daughter, but the death of Mrs. Frank Kinloch²⁵ put a stop to anything like gaiety—her death was very unexpected to all her friends & her poor husband was almost distracted by his loss. but my dear Frances it really is shocking to see in Charleston how much indifference persons show at the death of their friends, their mourning is ridiculous, canton crepe frock trimmed with crepe, & a scarlet hat & shawl—I was quite pleased with the appearance of the celebrated beauty Mrs. Derby²⁶ her beauty is not

²¹ Joel R. Poinsett's house the Grove.

²² Arthur Middleton of Nieuport; James Ferguson of Dockon; and William Crafts, Charleston lawyer and poet.

²³ Mrs. William Guignard (Emma Corbet Buford) and Laura Richardson (1802-1887).

²⁴ Mrs. Thomas Lowndes (d. 1840) was Sarah Bond I'On; Mary Lowndes (b. 1800) married Frederick Kinloch on Mar. 12, 1816.

²⁵ This Magazine, XLI. 72.

²⁶ "Mrs. Richard Coffin Derby, of Salem, Mass. Copley painted this celebrated

as brilliant as I expected, but for a lady of 35, & one in bad health, she is still handsome. Your description of Miss Collins corresponds very much with that of a Miss Livingston who is quite the belle of Charleston, who is from Boston, not very pretty but very rich, & one of the most uncommon & most beautiful dancers I have ever seen—Mama sends her most affectionate love to your Mother, & says it is impossible she can think of Mama as often as Mama does of her your Mother has too many things to engage her attention in Washington—write to me soon & tell me when I shall see you-I am quite shocked to think upon looking back that the most interesting thing (to me) I have put off telling 'till the third page, last night at eleven O'Clock, my dear Henrietta²⁷ presented us with a sweet little boy of course called Thomas, which is quite well to-day but Henrietta is not as well as we would wish, but I trust her indisposition will not last very long, my little nephew I can't say is very pretty, but I prophecy he will be a great beauty I hope by the time you return; it would amuse you to see the fuss we all make, John begs we will not kill his child-Henrietta with my other Sisters desire their remembrances to your Mother, Placidia²⁸ & yourself-

Believe me my dear Frances your sincere friend, ...

I saw Charlotte Ford in Charleston she was quite well we spoke frequently of you and she told me she intended very soon to write to you

IV.

Sarah Elliott Huger to Mrs. Daniel Horry

New-York, Decr 23d, 1816

It is with great difficulty that I have been able to thaw my frozen fingers into suppleness enough to direct my pen; in truth notwithstanding our predilection for this place we have with one consent agreed this morning, that said New-York is certainly too severe a climate to admit of much enjoyment during the winter months; alas! how much do I regret that the long talked of Steam Boat had not already gone into operation with established safety; for then my dear Mrs. Horry I should be able to visit Carolina without encountering the many difficulties my prolific imagination attaches to a southern expedition, either by Land or Water; I will live however in hope, and anticipate with sincere pleasure the realization of wishes that lead me to a country where I shall once again enjoy the society

beauty in London as St. Cecilia." Metropolitan Museum of Art, Catalogue of an Exhibition of Miniatures Painted in America, 1720-1850 (New York, 1927), p. 34; Wharton, Heirlooms in Miniature, p. 153.

²⁷ Wife of John Waties.

²⁸ Placidia Mayrant, subsequently the wife of Jasper Adams, president of the College of Charleston.

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of your domestic circle. By the ship Lucy Ann, Capt Arnold; I shipped a dozen Vergalien Pear Trees, directed to Mr. Kershaw, I hope you will be successful in planting them; they are the best kind of pear we have here and as Prince²⁹ warrants them, I think there is little to apprehend on the score of failure; saving what the generality of exotics are liable to; degeneration; I desired that a couple of dozen should constitute the parcel, but Prince writes me word that unfortunately after preparing one dozen, he deferred for one day taking up the remainder, and during that short interval, so severe a frost occured as to render an "... of the trees from the earth impossible"; let me know however whether the present number succeeds, and if they do, I shall be much pleased during the next winter to increase your orchard by transmitting an additional quantity. I wish it was in my power to communicate something pleasant and agreeable. but really I lead a life so entirely retired from fashionable circles that I know not what passes in the gay world; my present amusement consists entirely in witnessing the improvement of Mary, and Fanny, who both progress so rapidly & amiably in their education that I can't help flattering myself, they will prove great sources of happiness and comfort to their Parents and Friends; Daniel & William³⁰ are at Mr Baneel's Academy which is yet more complete in its system than when you were here; the whole establishment appears like a bit of the world which goes on with wonderful order and propriety. My sister Wells continues in the same Broadway house, which in fact she seldom ever leaves, lest some accident should occur [to] little Sabina, who is a dear poppet with [ms. torn] all of us; she seems almost a second [ms. torn] gift; for during several months, she continued so delicate and emaciated that I almost expected her death daily; but now the young damsel, though not large, sports quite a plump pair of cheeks, & is as lively and gay as a lark.—I beg that you will remember us most affectionately to Harriott & the young ones and also to the Genl and his Daughters who are by the bye, I suppose, preparing for a dissipated winter's campaign; several Strangers are going Southward, and among the number I am told will be Marshal Grouchy,31-My Sisters, Mr. Wells and Mr. Laight desire their best regards may be presented you, together with all our congratulations on the arrival of your son, 32 whose return to Charleston I have just heard of—Adieu my dear Madam and believe me your's most affectionately.

²⁹ William Prince, of the Botanic Garden, New York. His agent in Charleston was Joseph Simmons. Charleston *Mercury*, Oct. 10, 1825.

⁸⁰ Probably the sons of Judge Daniel Elliott Huger.

²¹ Marshal Emmanuel Grouchy (1766-1847), distinguished Napoleonic officer.

³² Daniel Huger Horry (1769-1828) who changed his name to Charles Lucas Pinckney Horry.

JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY

(Continued from October)

[40] Thursday 22^d]¹ Last Evening Miss Carville & Miss Frances Harvey Visited me & after night M^r. Ward (Contractor for our Army) with M^r. Whitehurst Also Visited me—This morning my flat arrived from Dover with wood & Cabbage plants—My Barley Shows very well in rows. & my Pease is Sprouted in the Ground, Yesterday I gave M^{rs}. Wayne Some pease, I planted out 136 Plants ab^t. 11 OClock this morning M^{rs}. Horry & the two Eldest Miss Bay Arrived here in Good health I Rec^d. a Letter from M^{rs}. Bay, & I Returned all M^{rs}. Horry & Miss S. Bay Letters w^c I had Received from them while up the Country

Friday 23^d} Last Evening M^{rs}. Horrys & S. Bays, Acquaintances Visited them, M^{rs}. Helin is very sick in Bed—I turn^d. out all my Rice 44 Barr^s & Put on board Cap^t Marshs Sloop for Ch^s. Ton Consigned to North & Web Factors there Bar^s. markt P: H:—M^{rs}. Croft & Miss Godfrey, Visited M^{rs}. Horry this afternoon & at Night Doct^r. Futhy² M^r. Murrell, M^r. S: Smith & M^r. Cheesborough drank Tea & Coffee with us.—

[41] Saturday 24} Rode out & Gathered flowers & Trumpits a Detachment of Militia Souldiers from Cap^t Gasqua's Company at N°. Inlet under Command of Lieu^t. M°Collough arrived here & marched to Fort Winyaw on Blythe's Point—he is to Succeed Lieu^t. Heriot (of the Continentals)³ in command of said Fort—All the Continentals at Winyaw are Ordered to Go to Georgia—Boat Arrived from Dover w^t. 2 p^r Turkies & other Family Supplies—

Sunday 25,} Last Eve'ing Rachael Runaway. This morning I wrote my overseer to Endeavour to apprehend her. M^{rs}. Horry & the two Miss Bays⁴ went with me to the Methodist Meeting & we heard a Sermon preached by the Rev^d. M^r. Norton & Returned home to Dinner, Miss Coursay & Miss Mary Smith Visited the Miss Bays. In the Evening M^r Cheesborough & M^r Rouse visited us—

Monday 26.} I Rose very Unwell, it Rained Last Evening the Wind now at South, wether fine for Gardening—
[42] Monday (Continued)

¹ October, 1812.

⁴ Misses Sarah Hall Horry and Ann Bay.

² Dr. John R. Futhey. He died September 25, 1816, aged 25 years. He was buried in the churchyard of the Church of Prince George's Parish, Winyah. (This *Magazine*, XXXI, 309.)

³ The veteran of the Revolution could not erase Continentals from his memory. His reference was to the regulars of the United States Army.

Billy brought Cabbage plants from Dover which were Immediately Planted while it Rained—In the afternoon Rev^d. M^r Norton Visited us, It Rained Last Night—

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{Tuesday 27} Garden Looks Lively after being Watered Mrs Horry unwell. wind at South, I Rode out with Miss Bay & Mrs. Helin, she came with us & found Mrs. Wayne at our House. Capt. Roger Shackelford arrived this morning from Chs. Ton, brought a Letter, Also Sundry Gods for me. Capt. Mash not yet Sailed-Powder & Shot is come & I will in a Day or two carry them to Dover, & the Overseer I hope will Supply us wh Ducks & Turkeys—Miss Bays will Go wh. me to Dover & Perhaps Mrs. Helin, a Vessell Arrived from New Orleans. Say a Gun Boat with Perhaps 100 Men, a hopefull Crew of Negroes & Molattoes & a very few white men [43] {Wednesday 28} Mrs Horrys Rumatis so bad Last Night She nor no One Else could Sleep—Sent my Boat to Dover wh. Powder. Shot & 8 Bundles Homespun for Negroes. as by Cloathes Book—I desired Potatoes may be Used at Dover for allowance & I wrote the Overseer so to do-I Recd. a Letter from North & Webb wh. an accot. Current & \$200—Also recd. 2 Letters from Captain Dent Informing me of the Death of my Aunt Lynch Robert⁵ I Saw about 30 Artillery men under Cap^t. Ben Huger & Lieu^t. Wragg, Parade wh. a field Piece—Their Uniform is Elegant— {Thursday 29} Last Night my boat Return^d from Dover w^h. Supplies Potatoes &ca Saml. Smith Esqr. Called to See us & Dr. Manning to See Mrs Horry who is much better this morning—& did not disturb the House Last Night—I rode out & wh. Mrs. Helin, met Delesseline just from the up Country he is very hearty—The Privateer Sailed for Chas. Ton—Several Coasters took his Convoy-

[44] (Thursday 29th—.Continued)

I bought Some Cheese & Gave Scipio my old Blue Coat. I paid M^r. Whitehurst \$20 w^h. I borrow of him—M^r. Cheesborough Visited us this Night {Friday 30th.} I Sent Scipio—William & 3 field Negroes from Dover to the No Inlet for Clams Oysters & Some things Lent M^{rs}. Gasqua—She has left my House at the Island—I rode out w^h. Miss Ann Bay & I paid M^r Cooper my account, also my Overseers Order on me to Mess^{rs}. Taylors Merchants—we rode to M^r Cassell's Gate & to M^{rs} Martin's House, Saw her, & Miss Ann Lighted & Viewed her Garden, Windham Trapier was not at home—We Ret^d. home ab^t 12 O.Clock & found M^{rs}. James Belin & her Daughter Maria w^t. M^{rs}. Horry—

{Saturday 31^{st} } Gave Zemo. my old Coat a Straw Hat, $1 p^r$ Overalls, & a p^r Shoes, & Shoes to Susie & London Rode out & Got Lightwood, & as I did Last Eveng

⁵ See this Magazine, XLI, 18.

[45] Saw Judge Knot, Mrs. Whitehurst Capt. Burdout Mr Cuttino & Windham Trapier, paid Mrs. Elliot for 4 pr Negro Shoes, Capt. Marsh Sailed this Morning for his Vessell wc. Lies below, Miss Myers's Visited us today & at Night Doctor Futhy Visited us. Met Parson Halling? On the Road from Wilmington.—

{Sunday 1st—Novt. 1812} Scipio returned from my Island House but no part of what I Lent Capⁿ. Gasqua was to be found (so much for Lending to Oblidge) we Got Clamps & Oysters by Scipio, & Sent to Dover the 3 hands borrowed Whitehurst informed me Gasqua left my Things at Joseph's The 2 Miss Bay's Accompanied me this Morning to the Episcopal Church where we heard a Sermon from Rev^d. Mr. Halling Elias Horry⁸ I saw at Church, he Says he'll Call & See me Tomorrow before the Court Sitts—at Night Mr. Sam¹ Smith & Cheesborough drank Tea with us—[46] {Monday 2 Novemr.} Rachel Returned Yesterday Evening, & Begged my Pardon for her Ill behavior, so I forgave her—I Got 2 pr. Window Glasses Which I Lent Capⁿ. Gasqua—The Court Sot today—I went to it & found many of my Acquaintances. E. Horry, Trapiers, Young Mayrant, Attorney General Jn°. S. Richard, Cap^t—Keith Delesseline, T. R. Mitchell, M°Gregor, Joseph. Lawyers Many, Gadsden Esq^{r.9} a Session Sermon was delivered in the Court House from Mr. Halling

{Tuesday 3 Nov^r.} Harvey Futhy & M^r. Scott (Lawyer) from Columbia Spent Last Evening with us, D^r Futhy was Uncommonly Agreeable—I rode out w^h. Doctor Halling & returning I met M^r Hassell & Windham

Trapier—I wrote to Cap^t. Dent by Elias Horry

[47] John Smith¹⁰ Richardson Called on us this Evening, also M^r Cheesborough {Wednesday 4 Nov^r.} Cloudy weather I with the Miss Bays & Cheesborough Visited Belle Isle¹¹ Plantⁿ & we dined there, I saw my

⁷ Rev. Solomon Halling, D. D. He was elected rector of Prince George's Parish, Winyah, in 1809. He died December 24, 1813.

9 Probably John Gadsden, admitted to the bar in Charleston in 1808.

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⁶ Judge Abraham Nott, one of the circuit judges of the State, to which position he had been elected by the General Assembly in 1810. He was a native of Saybrook, Connecticut.

⁶ General Horry's first cousin, son of Elias Horry (born in St. James's Parish, Santee, December 24, 1707; died December 18, 1783), and grandson of Elias Horry (1664-September 25, 1736), who married Margaret Huger, August 17, 1704, and from them all of the Horrys of South Carolina have descended.

¹¹ One of General Horry's three plantations on Winyah Bay. It was a part of Winyah Barony granted by the Lords Proprietors to Landgrave Daniell, June 18, 1711, and by him conveyed to Landgrave Thomas Smith (1664–1738) the next day. By his will Landgrave Smith devised portions of the barony to his sons Henry, Thomas and Benjamin. In 1756 Henry Smith sold 1,333 acres of his share to Elias Horry, uncle of Peter, and in 1757 Benjamin Smith sold 346 acres more to Elias Horry,

Pounding Mill,¹² 'tis near finished I saw our Garden & Barn yard & Potatoe Houses—I Saw my Driver & I delivered out 28 p^r shoes to my Negroes—I fear my Crop will be a very Small One—I hear'd that my Rice Sent by Cap^t. Marsh had Arrived Safe at Ch^s Ton—We returned home about Sun Set—

(To be continued)

who probably bought these lands for his minor nephew, as Peter Horry was in possession of them from a period before the Revolution to his death in 1815. This name must not be confused with that Belle Isle plantation in St. Stephen's Parish which General Marion's brother Gabriel acquired by intermarriage with Catherine Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, and on which General Marion is buried. The Marions have never had any connection with the Winyah lands.

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ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF COURT OF ORDINARY, 1764–1771

(Continued from October)

Citation granted to Elizabeth Patterson of St Johns Parish Colleton County widow to administer on the Estate and Effects of Robert Patterson late of the parish and County aforesaid as nearest of kin granted March. To be read in the parish Chh afores^d and returned Certified.

Citation granted to Charles Gaillard to administer on the Estate and Effects of Bartholomew Gaillard as one of the nearest of kin. To be read in St James's Church Santee and returned Certified. Granted

20th March 1770

Citation granted to Jacob Cowen of St Helena Granville County to administer on the Estate and Effects of Beamer Cowen as Brother German and next of kin. To be read in the parish Chh of St Helena and returned Certified granted

21st March 1770.

March 23^d In the Court of ordinary Adam McDonald qualified Ad^{mor} on the Estate and Effects of John Beardsman Co admor with John Irwine who qualified the 2^d Current.... Elizabeth Patterson also qualified adm^r of the Estate and Effects of Robert patterson late of St. Johns Parish Colleton County as nearest of kin same time William Day practitioner of Physick qualified admor of the Estate and Effects of Mary Christie (with the will annexed) unadministered by Ebenezer Simmons deceased. The other Exec^r James Parsons Esq^r having renounced before the Governor.

Same day Ebenezer Roche qualified admor of the Estate and Effects of Francis Roche late of St Thomas and St Denis with the will annexed left unadministered by Ebenezer Simmons Exor deceased the only Execr who qualified.

Citation granted to John Taylor on the Estate and Effects of Richd Sanders late of St pauls parish Shoemaker in the behalf of William Sanders a minor. To be read in the Parish Chh of St Pauls and returned Certified granted 29th March 1770.

In the Court of ordinary March 31st 1770 The petition of Mary Lesesne now Mary Purvis and Adam McDonald signed by Theo Gaillard Jun^r

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in behalf of the said petitioners praying a longer time to return the Inventory of the Estate and Effects of Francis Lesesne late of Craven County was read and three months longer time was granted by his Honour to the aforementioned petitioners to return the said Inventory.

Same day the Citation of Bartholomew Gaillard was read and Letters of admon on the Estate and Effects of Cha^s Gaillard late of St. James Santee was granted to the s^d Bartholomew Gaillard.

Same day the Citation of Sarah Minors widow as nearest of kin to administer on the Estate and Effects of Cha^s Minors late of Cha^s Town was granted to the said Sarah Minors.

The will of Joseph Porchere by Joseph Law and Paul Porchere and Sam¹ Porchere qualified Exors. The will of Charles Oneal was proved by John Mitchell and Susanna Oneal and James McKelvey qualified.

Citation granted to Henry Laurens Esq^r to administer on the Estate and Effects of Daniel McDaniel late of Prince George's Parish Craven County as—(not granted.)

In the Court of Ordinary April 2^d The Citation of John Murray on the Estate and Effects of Lady Ann Murray as nearest of Kin was read and Letters of admon ordered to be granted to the said John Murray.

Citation granted to William Bampfield Merchant in Cha^s Town to administer on the Estate and Effects of Daniel McDaniel late of Prince George's Parish Craven County as nearest friend.

To be read in the Parish Chh of Prince George and returned Certified.

Granted 11th April.

Citation granted to Mary Page to administer on the Estate and Effects of John Rogerson late of St Bartholomew Parish Colleton County Planter with the will annexed as nearest Friend. To be read in the Parish Chh of St Bartholomew or nearest place of worship.

Citation granted to Martha Peters to administer on the Estate and Effects of Matthias Peters late of St Bartholomew parish as nearest of kin granted 6th April 1770.

To be read in the parish Chh aforesaid.

In the Court of Ordinary April 6th 1770 The Citation of Hanah Pacy on the Estate of Thomas Pacy was read and Letters of administration granted to s^d Hanah Pacy of St. James Parish Craven County his widow.

Same day the Citation of Saml Smith of Prince Georges parish Craven County merchant was read and Letters of administration on the Estate and Effects of John Hughes late of Pedee in Craven County was granted to the said Samuel Smith in Trust for the Creditors.

Citation granted to Samuel Thorpe in right of his wife Anne same to administer on the Estate and Effects of Alex Grive late of St Helena parish Planter as nearest of friend. To be read in the parish Chh aforesaid and returned Certified. granted

10th April 1770

Citation granted to William Lindsay to administer on the Estate and Effects

not granted.

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Mary Ball of St Philips Parish enters a Caveat agst George Flagg obtaining Marriage License till she is heard by the Gov^r

her
Mary X Ball 11th April 1770.

Citation granted to Joseph Scot of St. Helena parish to administer on the Estate and Effects of James Poak of the Parish aforesaid overseer as nearest of Kin To be read in the parish aforesaid and returned Certified granted 12th April 1770.

friday 20th April 1770 No Court of Ordinary

Citation granted to Cha^s Odingsell to administer on the Estate and Effects of Theodora Ash late of Georgia in behalf of wife Sarah Odingsell as next of Kin To be read in the parish Church of St. Michaels parish and returned Certified granted 27th April 1770

In the Court of ordinary April 27th 1770 The last will and Testament of Rich^d Cochran Ash late of Togodoo Saint Pauls Parish Colleton County was proved by William Webb and Ann Ash widow qualified Executrix same day John Postell qualified Exo^r of the will of John Shute.

In the Court of ordinary May 1st 1770 The Petition of Mary Dunlap a Minor to choose John Barnwell sen^r Esq^r her Guardian was read and granted by the Lieutenant Governor.

Citation granted to Elizabeth Fagan to administer on the Estate and

Effects of Thomas Frazer of St Bartholomews parish as nearest of Kin To be read in the parish Chh of S^t Bartholomews and returned Certified 27^{th} April

Mary Todd enters a Caveat agt Mary Page administering on the Estate and Effects of John Rogerson late of St. Bartholomew parish till she is heard by the Governor in the Court of Ordinary

30 April 1770.

(To be continued)

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NOTES AND REVIEWS

The reader will note in this issue certain changes in the format of the Magazine. The increase in the amount of print to the page is the result of an urgent request by the printer that the Society unite with the publishers of other journals in conserving the supply of paper during the present national emergency. Having decided that this appeal could not be refused, the publication committee felt that this might be the best time to introduce other changes which have been proposed from time to time with the view of bringing the Magazine into more thorough accord with present-Accordingly, the cover has been redesigned; sewing has day practice. been substituted in the binding for the wire staple; and a trimmed page has replaced the uncut page which, though still regarded as an elegance of form, has become irksome to most readers. Finally, rearrangement of the "front matter" and provision for a slip-sheet (to be supplied at the conclusion of each volume) which will contain a table of contents have been made with the object of permitting old covers to be discarded without loss of any integral part when the Magazine is to be bound.

A master index of the *Magazine*, covering volumes I through XL, has been completed under the direction of the staff of the College of Charleston Library and is available at that institution to anyone who may care to use it.

The Society is considering the advisability of reprinting volumes I and II of the *Magazine* which, with the exception of a few copies of individual numbers, are now exhausted. At some future time an opportunity to subscribe for these reprints will be presented to members. In the mean-time expressions of opinion are requested.

The Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association for 1941 (edited by James W. Patton) contains, in addition to an account of the eleventh annual meeting, the constitution, and a list of members of the organization, the following articles: "Some Municipal Fiestas and Celebrations in Colonial Hispanic America" by John Preston Moore, "Jefferson Davis's Route from Richmond, Virginia, to Irwinville, Georgia, April 2–May 10, 1865" by Nora Marshall Davis, "Postal Savings Banks in the United States, 1871–1939" by Nancy McIntosh, and "Legislative Domination in South Carolina" by George R. Sherrill. This publication may be purchased through the secretary, Miss Nancy McIntosh, 1501 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C., at \$1.00 per copy.

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The articles of most direct interest to students of South Carolina history in volume VII of the *Journal of Southern History*, which was concluded with the number of November, 1941, are "Rutledge, 'The Dictator'" by Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., and "The South Carolina Rice Factor as Revealed in the Papers of Robert F. W. Allston" by J. H. Easterby. There are also important allusions to South Carolina in "The Southern Frontier during King George's War" by Norman W. Caldwell.

Resuming a practice of former years, Mr. A. J. Tamsberg, Clerk of City Council, now allots space in the *Year Book* of the city of Charleston to historical articles and documents. The recently published volume for 1939 contains an article on "The Marine Hospitals of Charleston" by Dr. Joseph I. Waring and "A List of Persons Known to Have Been Living in or Near Charles Town in the Year 1735" compiled from contemporaneous documents by Robert Croom Aldredge. This material is selected by the Charleston Historical Commission.

Information has been received that Clarence S. Brigham is revising his "Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820." The South Carolina section of this list, which appeared in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* for 1924 (XXXIV, new series, part 2, pp. 259–300), has been a constant source of help to students in this state. *American Newspapers*, 1821–1936 (edited by Winifred Gregory) though less accurate, supplies similar information for the later period.

Number 46 of the Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina (1941), besides the usual data concerning the activities of the organization, contains an article on "Huguenot Emigration to England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" by Fred Latimer Hadsel; "Early Generations of the Legaré Family in South Carolina," compiled from notes contributed by Mrs. Hardin Davant Hanahan, W. Allan Moore, Miss Beatrice de St. J. Ravenel, and the late Miss Marie Legaré; and "Wills of Huguenot Ancestors of South Carolina," edited by Miss Katherine B. Mazÿck. This number also records the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a granite cross at Purrysburg, South Carolina, in memory of the Swiss and Huguenot founders of that place.

Although none of the essays comprising the American Studies in Honor of William Kenneth Boyd (edited by David Kelly Jackson and published by the Duke University Press, 1940) are devoted entirely to South Carolina, those by Charles S. Sydnor on "State Geological Surveys in the Old

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South," Charles Roberts Anderson, "Charles Gayarre and Paul Hayne: The Last Literary Cavaliers," and Clarence Gohdes, "Some Notes on the Unitarian Church in the Ante-Bellum South: A Contribution to the History of Southern Liberalism" contain important references to topics in the history of this state.

The writer has made the embarrassing discovery that the Plantation Diary of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, which he contributed to the October (1940) issue of this *Magazine*, had already been published. The circumstances under which the original was found seemed to preclude the possibility that it had previously come to the attention of any historical scholar, but it appears that it had been copied by the late Professor Ulrich B. Phillips and was included in his *Plantation and Frontier Documents* (2 vols., Cleveland, 1909). Some comfort is to be found, however, in the thought that, as Professor Phillips had omitted large portions of the diary, it therefore deserved to be reprinted in full.

J. H. E.

